The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,929. [New Series.]

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CLOETE—At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 14th October, the wife of Captain H. D. Cloete, Supt. of Police, of a son.

PEACOCK—Lingasoogoor, on the 10th October, the wife of Mr. Henry Peacock, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

WOODS—At Ootacamund, on the 8th October, the wife of Captain Woods, 102nd Regiment, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, (1,900 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain J. G. Gribble, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 29th October, at 10 A. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 18th Oct., 1864.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship SALSETTE, 1491 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th October at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday the 26th inst. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain Atkinson, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbass, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain Cameron, will be despatched on 1st November, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and [illegible].

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE fast sailing, first class Steam Ship MANCHESTER, George Shatcott, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 8 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 24th October 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay ... Dep.	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin ... Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Apollo Bunder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Beypore ...	9 19 29	9	...
[illegible]	11 21 1	10	...	Calicut ...	9 19 29	...	6
Vingorla ...	11 21 1	...	8	Tellicherry ...	10 20 30	8	...
Goa ...	12 22 2	5	...	Cannanore ...	10 20 30	...	6
Carwar ...	12 22 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mangalore ...	11 21 1	...	4
Coompta ...	13 23 3	[illegible]	9	Coompta ...	12 22 2	10	...
Mangalore ...	13 23 3	[illegible]	1	Carwar ...	12 22 2	...	5
Cannanore ...	14 24 4	11	...	Goa ...	13 23 3	12	...
Tellicherry ...	14 24 4	[illegible]	5	Vingorla ...	13 23 3	...	7
Calicut ...	15 25 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rutnagherry ...	14 24 4	10	...
Beypore ...	15 25 5	6	...	Apollo Bunder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin ... Arr.	15 25 5	[illegible]	...	Bombay ... Arr.	14 24 4	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
Every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
Every Tuesday and Friday, at High-Water.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Weekdays	A. M.	P. M.		Weekdays	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	7	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo ...	Saturday.	...	...	Gogo ...	...	...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.	...	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers,
7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, James Smith, Commander, 1,175 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship Tiverton.
Bombay, 8th October 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

To sail by the end of this Month.

THE fast sailing French Ship RADJPOOT, Captain Lesourdelles, 338 Tons. For freight and passage apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Agents.
12, Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st October 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Hartfell*, Houston, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Houston will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.
Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M. No. 12, Rampart Row.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—Subscribed Capital Rs. 10,000,000. The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures, and to conduct financial business generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the India Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited), will be held within the Bank's Offices, on MONDAY, the 24th October, current, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, by which the Directors were authorised in behalf of the Shareholders to apply for and accept a Royal Charter of Incorporation for the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Bombay, 1st October 1864. Officiating Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઈમપીરીઅલ બેંકીંગ એંડ ટરેડીંગ કંપની.

SHARE-CERTIFICATES of this Company, in Exchange for Receipts for payments of First and Second Calls, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 21st October 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 Aldgate, London, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મોફસલ કોટન પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

मोफुसील काटन परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned as Liquidators will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that, in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
JOHN LONGLEY,
Bombay, 17th October 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

કાટન ગેનગીન કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

काटन गेनगीग कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 2-30 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned, as Liquidators, will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
JOHN LONGLEY,
Bombay, 17th October 1864.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

सींध प्रेस कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)

સીંદ પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares in the above Company upon which the 2nd Call of Rs. 250 per share, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall have not been paid at the offices of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 1st November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Articles 18 and 19 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th October 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Company upon which the Calls, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall not have been fully paid at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st October 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in the terms of Articles 18 and 19 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th October 1864.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે મીકાનીકસ બીલડીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ज्ञावे मकानोकस बीलडोग कपनी (लीमीटेड)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited), will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Marine Street, in the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th October 1864, at 4 P.M., when the following business will be brought before the Meeting:—

1st.—The Directors' Annual Report, and the Balance Sheet, with the Auditors' Report thereon, for 1863-64, will be presented to the Meeting.

2nd.—The sanction to the declaration of a Dividend by the Directors will be asked for.

3rd.—The election of Directors for the current year.

4th.—The appointment of Auditors for the current year.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, Chairman.
14th October 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY the 24th instant, Night Trains will recommence running over the Bhore Ghaut Incline and the undermentioned alterations will take place.

DOWN-TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 9-0 A. M., and arriving at Poona at 5-0 P. M. will leave as at present arriving at Poona at 5-10 P. M.

An additional Passenger Train will leave Bombay at 12-0 noon, arriving at Narel at 2-55 P. M., and at Poona at 8-10 P. M.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 2-15 P. M. will leave at 3-0 P. M., arriving at Narel at 5-52 P. M., and at Poona at 10-35 P. M.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 8-45 P. M. instead of running to Campoolee will run over the Bhore Ghaut Incline, arrive at Poona at 5-0 A. M., leave Poona at 7-0 A. M., and arrive at Sholapore at 3-20 P. M.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 8-0 A. M. for Kussarah will continue as at present; but the Corresponding Train leaving Egutpoora at 6-0 P. M. and arriving at Nassick at 7-40 P. M. will be discontinued.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 5-40 P. M. for Mulkapoor will leave at the same time, arrive at Kussarah at 11-10 P. M., leave Egutpoora at 5-0 A. M. the following morning, Nassick at 6-52 A. M. and arrive at Sheagaum at 8-35 P. M.

An additional Train will leave Bombay at 9-40 P. M. arriving at Narel at 1-55 A. M. and Campoolee at 3-25 A. M.

UP-TRAINS TO BOMBAY.

The Train now leaving Sholapoor at 7-0 A. M. will leave at 1-20 P. M., arriving at Poona at 10-0 P. M., Narel at 3-20 A. M., and Bombay at 6-30 A. M. the following morning.

The Train now leaving Poona at 9-30 A. M. will leave at 9-0 A. M., arriving at Narel at 2-3 P. M. and Bombay at 5-0 P. M.

An additional Train will leave Poona at 12-30 noon, arriving at Narel at 5-45 P. M. and Bombay at 8-35 P. M.

The Train now leaving Poona at 3-0 P. M. arriving at Narel at 7-35 P. M., and Bombay at 10-30 P. M. will continue to run as at present.

The Train now leaving Poona at 9-40 P. M. will be discontinued.

The Train now leaving Campoolee at 3-15 P. M. will leave at 5-0 A. M., arriving at Narel at 6-0 A. M., and Bombay at 9-30 A. M.

The Train now leaving Nassick at 8-0 A. M. will be discontinued.

The Train now leaving Mulkapoor at 7-15 A. M. will leave Sheagaum at 8-15 A. M., Nassick at 6-57 P. M., and arrive at Egutpoora at 8-50 P. M.

The Train now leaving Kussarah at 3-0 A. M., and arriving in Bombay at 9-30 A. M., will leave as at present, and arrive at 7-15 A. M.

The Train now leaving Kussarah at 2-15 P. M. will leave at 2-0 P. M., and arrive in Bombay at 6.25 P. M.

The Train now leaving Mahim at 8-30 P. M. will leave at 8-15 P. M., and arrive in Bombay at 9-20 P. M.

R. W. KEILY, Jr., Acting General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 20th October 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—A Second Call Receipt, No. 1,458, dated 12th October, for Rs. (500) five hundred for (5) five Shares Allotment, No. 1,704, of the Joint Stock Bank Corporation (Limited), in the name of Merwanjee Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and also a Second Call Receipt, No. 1,459, dated 12th October for Rs. (1,000) one thousand for (10) ten Shares No. 1,946 to 1,955 of the Joint Stock Bank Corporation (Limited), in the name of Sapoorjee Heerajee Cooper, have been lost on the 14th instant between the roads of Joint Stock Bank and the Mercantile Bank; the undersigned therefore requests the mercantile community that whoever negotiates on account of the above two Receipts, will do so at his own risk and peril, as due notice has been given to the Bank and the receipts have been cancelled. SORABJEE FRAMJEE KARAKA.

17th October 1864.

NEW WORK BY THE POET LAUREATE.

MR. TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME,

"ENOCH ARDEN," ETC.

By ALFRED TENNYSON, P. L., D.C.L.

HERBERT & Co.

☞ Only 12 Vols. remaining unsold. Cash—Rs. 4.

NOTICE.—THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The period for payment of the first Call on Shares in the above Company is extended to the 24th instant.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN C. TEASDALE,
Acting Manager Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MR. CAGLI requests Subscribers to the Italian Opera Company to pay their Subscription of Rs. 300, to Messrs. HERBERT & Co., Fort, who are authorized to deliver Tickets in exchange before 1st November next; when the list will be closed.

Subscribers who have already paid will have their Tickets forwarded by Post.

It has been found impracticable to allot particular Seats to Season Ticket Holders as first intended, but as no more Tickets will be issued than there are Seats in the Theatre, Mr. Cagli hopes this arrangement will meet with the approval of the Subscribers.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS (LIMITED.)—Amidst all the various schemes already established, and now starting in Bombay for developing the expanding resources of this Presidency (and we believe there is not one too many), it is strange and perfectly unaccountable that the erection of a Royal Exchange Buildings capable of adequately meeting our vast Commercial Exchanges, and where all the Daily Sales of Stock, Merchandise, and Transfer of Shares could be carried on with facility, rapidity, and business-like precision, has never been undertaken by our keen-sighted Promoters.

To meet this great and now unavoidable want "The Royal Exchange Buildings (Limited)" has been started, and the Promoters feel assured, that in projecting an Institution powerful for so much future benefit to all, whether Bankers, Financiers, Merchants, or Brokers, they shall bring with them the unanimous support of the entire Commercial Community of Bombay.

It is proposed to purchase a suitable site from Government for [illegible] erecting a Royal Exchange, combining all the facilities for interchange of business together with beauty of Architecture; in every respect an edifice that Bombay shall feel justly proud of hereafter.

The Building to comprise:—

1st.—A hall of sufficient dimensions for Stock and Share Exchanges.

2nd.—A hall of sufficient dimensions for Produce Exchanges, Import and Export.

3rd.—Suitable Apartments for the Chamber of Commerce.

4th.—Suitable Apartments for Bankers and Financiers.

5th.—Brokers' Chambers.

6th.—General Committee Meeting, and Reading Rooms.

7th.—Printing Press Rooms, where Bulletins of all Market and Share quotations will be issued, to meet the various changes of the day, and for issue of Telegrams, &c. &c.

THE PROPOSED CAPITAL TO BE
TWENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES,
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
In 12,500 Shares of 200 Rupees per Share.

"The Royal Exchange Buildings (Limited)" is being promoted under the auspices of the Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited), No 26, Apollo Street, to whom all applications for Shares, &c., are to be addressed.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—Capital,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)
Counsel.—E. H. Pollard, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me ______ Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

______ Name.

______ Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.
Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED, an unfurnished Bungalow, Malabar Hill preferred. "X," 3, Medow Street.

WANTED, an experienced and competent Portuguese BOOK-KEEPER. Address "H.," at this office.

WANTED A CHARTER OR FREIGHT TO CALCUTTA FOR THE SHIP "GOOD SUCCESS." Apply to Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SONS & Co.

WANTED, a good BUGGY. Apply to "T. O. M.," of this office.

Bombay, 21st October 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED QUALIFIED ENGINEERS to superintend Public Works at Bombay or Out-stations. Salary Rs. 500 per mensem with allowances. Applications, stating previous experiences, &c. &c. to be addressed to A. CUMMING,

Secretary B. C. & B. Company, Bombay.
20th October 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st November the business of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) will be carried on under the title of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited.)

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager,
Agra and U. S. Bank (Limited.)
Bombay, 13th October 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 30th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1864. R. AHLERS, Chairman.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers............ £2 10s.
2nd do. do. } .... „ 1 5s.
and Servants }

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers .... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. .... 50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 29th and 31st October and 1st November, being the DEWALLE HOLIDAYS, the undermentioned establishments will be closed for business on these days:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
W. JACKSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan (Limited),
JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
O. MULLAR, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
R. H. BAKER, Pro-Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank (Limited). D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.
For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, (Limited)
JOHN C. TEASDALE, Acting Manager.
For the East India Bank,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited).
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
THOS. S. JONES, Manager.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. Mackintosh, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months......... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—
For 1 month ....6 per cent.
„ 2 months...................8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.
Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.
Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Madras, 29th September 1864.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. Usiglio, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

NOTICE.—The Municipal Commissioners having been given to understand that a misconception has arisen in reference to the Battakee beaten throughout the Town on MONDAY last, warning all parties concerned that any further waste of water would be punished by the immediate stoppage of their supply, hereby notify that the said Battakee alludes to the penalty which the Commissioners are empowered to enforce in cases of waste under the two last paras of the Bye-laws for regulating the supply of water in Bombay, sanctioned by Government on the 10th October 1861. By Order,

J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 22nd Oct. 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

THE holders of those shares on which the Second and Third calls have not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the above Calls of 50 Rs. each, together with the interest accruing thereon, are not paid before the 10th November 1864 into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, they will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
21st October 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY, October 21st; SATURDAY, October 22nd; MONDAY, October 24th; and TUESDAY, October 25th,

A quantity of pieces of Timber and Planking of lengths and sizes.

A quantity of second-hand serviceable and old Iron Work.

The whole more or less suitable for building purposes. Lots to be removed within 7 days. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 19th Oct. 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The period of payment for the Shares in the above Company is extended to the 5th proximo.

By order of the Promoters,
A. VIEGAS, Senior, Manager pro. tem.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that all Share upon which the Second Call of Rupees Five Hundred, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, is not paid on or before the 16th November next, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 20th October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that persons desirous of undertaking a contract for cutting and conveying Timbers, as per margin, from the Dang Forests to the Government Timber Depot at Bulsar, are requested to send their applications to this office at Bulsar or Surat, on or before the 20th proximo, also stating the rate per Candy at which they are willing to supply the said Timbers, &c.

Teak or Saug, Blackwood or Seesum, Ain or Sadra, Huludvan and Tunnuch.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests in Surat and Northern Collectorates.
Assistant Conservator's Office, Surat, 18th Oct. 1864.

BANK OF AHMEDABAD (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a first Call of (Rupees 50) Fifty per Share is payable on execution of the Articles of Association, which will be ready for Signature at the Bank's Office, at Ahmedabad, on and after the 31st instant.

All persons, who shall not have signed the Articles of Association before the 10th November next, will be considered to have surrendered their right to the Shares allotted to them.

NOWROSJEE PESTONJEE,
For the Manager.
Ahmedabad, 7th October 1864.

THE BECHURDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a First Call of (Rupees 250) Two Hundred and Fifty per Share is payable on execution of the Articles of Association, which will be ready for Signature at the Company's Office, at Ahmedabad, on and after the 1st November next.

All persons, who shall not have signed the Articles of Association before the 20th November next, will be considered to have surrendered their right to the Shares allotted to them.

NOWROSJEE PESTONJEE, Secretary.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS IN INDIA.—A comfortable and happy home is offered in a Gentleman's Family residing in the immediate neighbourhood of Richmond Park, Surrey, where two or more Children would receive the affectionate care of a Mother, with every kind attention, and a liberal Education.

Terms (inclusive) from 50 to 70 Guineas per annum.

For reference apply to
G. P. TREACHER, Esq., 14 Chatham Place, Blackfriars.
EDWARD GUILLAUME, Esq., Conveyancer, George St., Mansion House.
Mrs. CHARLES GAMBIER BEECHER, St. Ann's Road, Brixton, Surrey.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer, N. K., will be happy to receive Tenders for the construction of the following Works in the Northern Konkun Districts, viz.:—

Custom House at Karanja.
Do. at Alibagh.
Post Office at Rutundel.
Bunder at Karanja.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Matheran.

A deposit of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) will be required to accompany Tenders for each of the above Works, to be returned if the Tender is not accepted; and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.
Executive Engineer's Office, Camp Matheran, 19th October 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th until the 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Wiswanath Atmaram, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to Soondeejee Pragjee, also of Bombay, Hindoo, all that Farrandario piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort, at Nagdevi Street; and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and containing by admeasurement 104 square yards and 2-9th of a square yard, be the same little more or less; and bounded on the East by the property of Sonee Haga Sumwut, on the West by the Property of Crustnabai, widow of Succaram Crustnajee, on the North by the Sweeper's Passage, and on the South by the said Nagdevi Street. Any person or persons having any claim by way of Gift, Mortgage, or otherwise, to the said Messuage and Premises, are required to make the same known, in writing, to Messrs Macfarlane and Green, Purchaser's Solicitors, at their Office, No. 5, Forbes Street, within fourteen days from this date, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 17th day of October 1864.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN.

FOR SALE.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jacket, with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 89 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

W. WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT HAND AND POWER MACARTHY GIN, WITH FLUTED IRON ROLLER.—The Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the Metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine Spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enables the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of his improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the New Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the New Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or power, by which latter means it will clean, 30lbs Seed Cotton per hour, which will yield 6 to 10lbs clean Fibre, according to quality .... £5 0 0 in Bury.
Do. do., 24-inch wide which will do work in proportion .... 10 0 0 „

Gins may be seen working at the premises of the Fort Press Company.

Further particulars may be obtained of, and orders transmitted through,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, Meadow Street, Bombay,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.

Of most handsome workmanship.

CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignmetn of fresh Jewellery by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also set with Diamonds, Lady's and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings, set with Diamonds and Rubies, with the reduced prices for quicker sale.

A few pieces of the best double breadth Cashmere Cloth, suitable for the Gentlemen's light suit, and also selected Colours for the native gentlemen's Coats. Price Rs. 3 per yard.

One set of best plate single Harness, made by order. Price Rs. 125.

A quantity of the finest Brandy, by Pinet Castillon. Rs. 28 per dozen.

A quantity of second quality Brandy. Rs. 11 per dozen.

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak Lane. Apply to BAZUNJEE BOMANJEE,
No. 8, Hummum Street.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET in Rampart Row, four Rooms on the Ground Floor, with separate entrance. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by Jewraj Baloo. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—A Rackett Court and a stable &c. next to the Small Cause Court. For further particulars apply to JEHANGHEERJEE MANOCKJEE PUNTHUCKEE and DARASHA DORABJEE, at Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

TO LET, from the 1st November next, an airy upper-roomed Bungalow, Out-house, and Stabling, No. 20, Churney Road, Girgaum, next the Portuguese Chapel. For particulars apply to DADABHOY NOWROJEE BUNGALLY on the premises, or at Messrs. Hayen & Co., No. 9, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate entrance the Ground Floor of the House No. 4, Hornby Row, lately vacated by the Municipal Commissioners, suitable for Offices or Godowns. Apply to Mr. H. M. RUSTOMJEE, on First Floor. Rent moderate.

Bombay, 20th October 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received ex-*Glasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne, Mumm's, qts.	Rs.	35 per doz.
Do. do. Pints, per case of 2 doz.	„	40 „
Do. do. Nonpariel's Moselle, qts.	„	40 „
Do. do. Hock's qts.	„	40 „
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts.	„	22 „
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts.	„	18 „

J. A. BROWN & Co.
1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts.	Rs.	5 per doz.
Stout do. do.	„ „	5 „
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton.	„ „	4½ „

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality. J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs. 28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	„ 30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„ 36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	„ 25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	„ 24	„
Do. do. St. Estèphe (Bombay bottled)	„ 18	„

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhand and Johne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Presid, viz.:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label	Rs.	35
Sparkling, Hock Do. do.	„	40
Do. Moselle Do. do.	„	40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)	„	35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)	„	60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes' Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	„ 14	„ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 20	„ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts,	in cases	containing	1	dozen each.
Moselle, „	„	„	1	„ „
Do. Pints	„	„	2	„ „
Hockheimer, Quarts,	„	„	1	„ „
Macobrunner, „	„	„	1	„ „
Sherry (Yellow Seal,)	„	„	2	„ „
Do. (Black Seal,)	„	„	2	„ „
Brandy,	„	„	1	„ „

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose. W. NICOL & Co.

14th July 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

		per doz.
LEOVILLE and St. JULIEN, quarts. and pints	at Rs.	17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„	24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from „	20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs.	35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	„	30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	„	35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„	40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality.	„	40
Do. Letorestiers, qts and pints		25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„	30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	„	25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells',	„	28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„	24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„	36
OLD TOM, Booth's	„	15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„	24
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs.	5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs.	80	0
Do. „ Do.		40	0
Do. „ a Crown		30	0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown		30	0
Do. Fine Brand a Crown Pints		16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29	0
Do. Golden, Do.		29	0
Do. Green Seal		29	0
Do. Vino Fino		29	0
Do. Red Seal		33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33	0
Claret Light Capsule, l.		15	0
Do. Yellow Seal		23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints		17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32	0
Port, Black Seal		26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34	0
Do. Brand a Crown		24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal		18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36	0
Do. Pints		19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

GRAM, Ferozepore, in quarter Candy Bags, at Rs. 32 per Candy. *Cash.* "X.," *Gazette* Office.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EAST INDIA BANK.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 3 P. M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 19th September, viz:—"That the number of Directors be increased from five to eight."

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for signing of the Articles of Association is extended from the 21st to the 25th instant. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 21st October 1864.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Italian Company will be held at the Grant Road Theatre on WEDNESDAY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and arranging as to the best method of distributing the Reserved Seats among the Subscribers.

24th October 1864. AUGUSTO CAGLI.

APPLICATIONS for Shares in the Victoria Financial Association will be received by T. E. IRELAND, Esq., at the Office of Percival and Waite's, No. 1, Church Lane, instead of R. Watson & Co., until further notice.

Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Receipt, No. 714 for Rs. 12,000, being the amount of the Deposit and Call upon one hundred shares of the new issue of Shares in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), standing in the name of Andrew Grant, Esq., has been lost. The said Receipt has not been endorsed by Mr. Grant, and all persons are hereby cautioned against selling, transferring, buying or accepting the same, as all such sale or transfer will after this notice be regarded as illegal.

For the Financial Association of India and China (Limited)
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

The numerous Companies recently formed all aim at the sole end of making the rich still richer, while nothing has been done to benefit the poor and working population in the all-important item of food.

The main object of the "Bombay Commercial Company (Limited)" will be to supply this Market with Rice, Grain, and other requirements at the most uniform rate consistent with commercial enterprise; and the Promoters feel assured that the results attending the Company's operations will be as profitable as humane considerations for the well-being of the labouring classes could desire.

Applications for Shares may be made to the Promoters at the Offices of Messrs. APPLETON & Co., 2, Bell Lane.

MR. J. NEUBERG, in announcing to his Constituents and the Public his return to this country by last Overland Steamer, has much pleasure in intimating that he has resumed business, at his former premises, at Byculla, as General importer of English and Foreign Goods. Thankful for the kind patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, he solicits a continuance of the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. N. hopes by the constant importation from the different countries of Europe of articles of the best quality, including the latest improvements and inventions, to meet the tastes and requirements of the public. He expects shortly per *Windsor Castle*, *Fair Leader*, *Walmer Castle*, and *Salamander* a great variety of Goods selected personally by himself for this market while in Europe.

Mr. N. undertakes the execution of commissions for England, France, and Germany.

He has on hand at present a few very superior Oakwood Harmoniums, Wall Shades, in great variety, and an extensive stock of European Goods, of new finish.

Mr. N.'s rule will be to charge the lowest prices for his goods compatible with a moderate profit to himself in order to ensure quick sales.

TERMS—Cash.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

A Paper Cutting Machine and a Rolling Machine. Apply to MR. J. NEUBERG, Byculla.

POSTAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the alterations of the Time Table of the North East and South East Railway Trains, the Letter Boxes will be closed on and from MONDAY the 24th instant, at the General Post Office, at the following hours for the undermentioned description of Mails:—

	For Parcels.	For Registered Letters.	For ordinary Letters and Papers.	For other packets Letters to be paid by Stamps.
North East Railway. For Post Towns in Guzerat, Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Nagpore, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Bengal	P. M. 1	P. M. 2	P. M. 2	P. M. 4
South East Railway. For Post Towns in the South Konkan, Poona and the Deccan, Belgaum and the S. M. Country, Carwar, Madras Presidency, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Hydrabad, Bellary	P. M. 5	P. M. 5	P. M. 6	P. M. 7

On Sunday the Letter Boxes will be closed at 4 P. M. for all Mails except Parcels and Registered Letters which cannot be received on that day.

The first delivery from the General Post Office will be made at 9 A. M., and will commence, when two trains arrive in time, of the Inland Mails from all directions, except the South Konkan, but the delivery will not be detained for any train arriving later than 8 A. M.; late Mails will be issued with the next delivery.

The second delivery will be issued at 1 P. M., the South Konkan and Sea Mails will be sent out by it.

A third or evening delivery will be made at 4 P. M.

The Evening Mails that arrive by South East train at 5 P. M. will not be susceptible of delivery the same evening, but may be had on application at the Post Office until [illegible] P. M.

On Sunday there will as usual be one delivery at 12, noon.

By order of the Post Master General,
T. GARRET, Post Master.
Bombay, Post Office, 22nd October 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THE following have just been received:—

	Rs.	as.
Smith's Principia Latina, Part III.	2	12
Career of Thomas Gander	0	12
Gems from English Poets	3	12
Ruage's beautiful thoughts	3	8
Bancroft's United States, 7 vols.	17	1
Kingsley's 25 Village Sermons	2	0
Drafts for acceptance	1	4
All at Sea	1	8
Morals of Mayfair	1	8
Tales in a Cabin	1	8
Aimard's Trappers of Arkansas	1	8
Orsini's Austrian Dungeons	0	12
Cobbold's John Steggall	1	8
Seley's Maximums and specimens	1	8
Bury's two Baronets	1	8
Billets and Bivouacs	1	4
Norton's Stewart of Dunleath	1	8
Half hours with foreign authors	0	12
Tricks of trade	0	12
How to make money	0	12
Only a woman	1	8
Sorrows of gentility	1	8
Rowcroft's Fanny	1	8
The Buccaneer Chief	1	8
Poole's Comic Sketches	0	12
Ladders of life	0	12
James' Stepmother	0	12
Do. Forest days	0	12
Scott's Poetical Works, vol. 71.	0	12
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, vol. 14	0	12
Cooper's Heidenmauer	0	12
The Roving Englishman	0	12
Routledge's Illd. cloth books	0	4
Waverly Novels, 47 vols.—each	2	4
Nautical Almanac for 1865	2	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion	3	12
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress	2	12
Lord's Popular Physiology	2	0
Longfellow's Poetical Works	2	12
Moore's do. do.	2	12
Byron's do. do.	2	12
Milton's do. do.	2	12
Wordsworth's do. do.	2	12
Anonyma	1	8
Trollope's Attractive Man	1	8
The Jilt	1	8
Marian	1	8
Water's French Detective	1	8
Skittles	1	8
Maurice Tiernay	1	8
The Martins of Cro Martin, 2 vols.	3	0
Sir Jasper Carew	1	8
The White House by the Sea	0	12
The Cotton Lord	0	12
Arrows in the Dark	0	12
The Eve of St. Mark	0	12
Cruden's Concordance	9	0
Bohn Gulliver's Travels	4	8
West's Diseases of Women	12	0
Whiston's Josephus	5	12
Bede's Glencreggans, 2 vols.	9	0
Country Pursuits	0	12
In and Out Door Games	0	12
Boy's Manual	0	12
Enquire Within	2	0
Collier's History of England	5	4
Forest's Detective	1	8
Reid's Maroon	1	8
The Derby Day	1	4
Wild Oats	1	8
How could he help it	1	8
I've been thinking	1	8
Man at Arms (James')	0	12
Ainsworth's Tower of London	0	12
Pride of the Mess	0	12
My Brother's Wife	0	12
Footprints in many lands	0	12
Shakespeare's Works, 2 vols.	5	4
Above Rubies	2	12
Family Herald, vol. 21	5	12
New Mysteries of London	2	0
Longfellow's Poetical Work, Illustrated	4	8
Moore's do. do. do.	4	8
Byron's do. do. do.	4	8
Milton's do. do. do.	4	8
Wordsworth's do. do. do.	4	8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd ...... 4h. 13m. P. M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th ...... 5h. 29m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	24	Mars rises at 8h. 11m.	5 58	5 30	6 6	6 41	21st Oct. 1864. Time—8h. 2m. 34s. P.
Tues.	25	St. Crispin.	5 59	5 29	7 18	7 45	
Wed.	26	Mercury rises at 5h. 29m.	5 59	5 29	8 32	8 52	
Thur.	27	Mercury sets at 5h. 7m.	6 0	5 28	8 56	9 15	
Fri.	28	St. Simon.	6 0	5 28	9 31	9 41	
Sat.	29	St. Jude.	6 0	5 27	10 7	10 24	
Sun.	30	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 1	5 27	10 39	10 56	

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 29th October 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th October 1864, at 5 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson* will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Oct. 3	Kurrachee	Oct. 16
Agra	Oct. 6	Lahore	Oct. 15
Allahabad	Oct. 18	London	Sept. 19
Australia	Aug. 26	Mauritius	Sept. 17
Alexandria	Sept. 27	Madras	Oct. 18
Bangalore	Oct. 18	Malta	Sept. 22
Calcutta	Oct. 17	Meerut	Oct. 18
Cape	June 15	Oudh	Oct. 15
Ceylon	Oct. 17	Punjaub	Oct. 5
Cochin	Oct. 1	Penang	Oct. 5
Delhi	Oct. 16	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	Sept. 20	Suez	Sept. 28
Hongkong	Oct. 27	Singapore	Oct. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

THE *Simla*, bringing the English mail of the 26th September, arrived at Galle on the 21st inst. There occurred immediately the usual interruption on the line, and the telegram announcing that the steamer had been signalled only reached Bombay yesterday morning. Two or three short messages came through, and then followed another interruption between Pamuben and Mansar. Our own telegrams are not to hand, but we hear that messages to the 3rd inst. report a very dull Cotton Market; Dhollera, 18d. per lb.

THE Editor of the *Times of India*, in his issue of Saturday last, brings or rather insinuates two charges against us: that we sell our telegrams, and that we rig the market with our leading articles. As the sting of a venomous creature is usually in his tail, so these charges are made carelessly and as it were by chance in the concluding paragraph of an article of otherwise harmless rigmarole. We are not going to deny the Reverend Mr. Gell the consolation which he evidently finds in the thought that the personal attacks of which he is the victim only prove him to be a man of some importance in his place and generation. As Bacon has it, "It was prettily devised of Æsop, the fly sat on "the axle-tree of the chariot-wheel, and said, "'What a dust do I raise!'" Mr. Gell is of more importance than the fly, for he sits unfortunately in the seat of the driver of the chariot—and surely, since Phaethon, never charioteer drove more recklessly and unskilfully—but his importance is similarly accidental. A mischievous monkey becomes for the moment of considerable importance to a beleaguered garrison or to the crew of a man-of-war, if he happens to have found his way into the Magazine with a lighted match in his hand. Mr. Gell himself certainly does not undervalue the importance of the position he occupies. His vain-glorious description of the *Times of India* as a journal which is no "small paper" (like the *Bombay Gazette*), which represents no mere class or party but is devoted to the interests of humanity at large, and which consequently enjoys, both in Europe and in Asia, a circulation as enormous and an influence as overwhelming as its motives are pure and its aspirations exalted, may of course be set down as one of the natural and pardonable tricks of trade. But we are free to admit that, in spite of Mr. Gell's mismanagement, the *Times of India* still retains a fair circulation and considerable influence out of the Bombay Presidency; and this is our sole reason for attaching any weight to what Mr. Gell says, and for thinking it necessary to examine and reply to the charge of dishonourable conduct which he has publicly made against the Editor of this journal. In Bombay itself we have had sufficient proofs of the confidence which the public places, if not in our ability, at least in our desire, to conduct the *Gazette* in a spirit of honesty and independence, to justify us in saying that no defence of our honour and good faith is required by those who know us best.

First, then, with regard to the alleged sale of telegrams. This charge is correct, in a measure. We do sell our telegrams. On the other hand, we do not manufacture them for sale: that branch of the trade we leave to the *Times of India*, and we presume that Mr. Gell means to refer to it when he speaks of the "legitimate business" which he intends to "stick to." We at all events take care to give our customers the genuine article; nor have we anything to disguise or be ashamed of when we sell to others at a fair price news which we obtain at great expense from England. Our Bombay readers know that when the mail steamer arrives here or at Galle there is a regular race among the dealers and brokers to get the latest telegrams. So many private messages now come through, that the news is conveyed through a dozen different channels into the bazaar at least one hour (if the mail arrives in the day-time) and several hours (if it comes in during the night) before the *Extras* of the newspapers can possibly be printed and distributed. Our own (Reuter's) telegrams, from their uniform correctness, have however gained so high a reputation that our office is, on such occasions, literally besieged by eager applicants for intelligence of the latest price of cotton. In these circumstances it is our practice, and we make no secret of it, when the wire-breakers allow our messages to come through, not indeed to show the full telegrams, but simply to communicate without delay the cotton news, to any one who agrees to pay us a fixed monthly charge for the privilege of early intelligence. We as a rule make this charge only to persons whom we do not know, and who are well able to pay it; those whom we know well, and who are subscribers to the *Gazette*, we are always ready to tell the news to without fee, as dozens of people in Bombay can testify. Now, can any sensible man say that this our practice of selling telegrams is at all objectionable? Our telegraphic service costs us on the average nearly Rupees 1,000 a month; and it is idle to suppose that we are not to sell news to merchants who think it safer to get their telegrams from a trustworthy agent in Bombay than to have them sent out direct from London. The *Times of India* has a regular agency for the sale of its own telegrams, by means of which it has twice within nine months been enabled to convulse all the markets of India, and send down cotton in Bombay, in particular, Rs. 100 a candy, with false messages (coming at one time from "Alexandria" and at the other from "Malta," and generally believed on both occasions to have been fabricated in Bombay), that hostilities had ceased between the Federals and the Confederates in America. We are amazed at the effrontery of the Editor of a journal which has been twice publicly convicted of such disgraceful fabrications in making it a charge against us that we sell our telegrams; and are still more amazed when we remember, what is now a matter of public notoriety, that the *Times of India* telegrams were for years if they are not still manipulated by a well-known broker, Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback, who had his place of business in the newspaper office and acted as the go-between of the late Editor and his wealthiest native patrons, and further that the alleged uses to which Mr. Knight put those telegrams during his partner's absence in England has caused a deadly quarrel between himself and Mr. Mull.

So much for selling telegrams. Turn we now to the second charge, the most serious that can be brought against the Editor of a newspaper, that we rig the market with our leading articles. We should "hold that man the worst of public foes" who prostituted to dishonest purposes the influence of a public newspaper. It is obvious that Editors of papers, in commenting on the news of the day, must often write what will tend either to raise or to lower prices in the market; and no doubt the articles in the *Bombay Gazette* have the power which ought to belong to the opinions of the leading political and commercial paper of Western India. But Mr. Gell goes further than this; and suggests that, in writing our articles, not only are we mainly intent on the effect which what we write will have on the value of shares and cotton, but we absolutely advocate opinions which we believe to be unsound for the purpose of rigging the market. We have only to give to this charge a plain and unqualified denial, and to call upon Mr. Gell to justify or apologize for what he has said. The reverend gentleman shall not be permitted this time to take refuge in a cowardly silence, or to say that his dignity forbids him to take notice of the *Gazette*. We are ready on all ordinary occasions to acknowledge Mr. Gell's immense social and intellectual superiority to every one else in Bombay; but, when there is a question of personal honour, he must be content to meet other men as his equals. "For, though I speak it to you, I think the "king is but a man, as I am; the violet "smells to him as it doth to me; the element "shows to him as it doth to me; all his senses "have but human conditions; his ceremonies "laid by, in his nakedness he appears but a "man." We would therefore respectfully pray Mr. Gell to lay aside his dignity for the nonce, and meet us as man to man. It is plain that Mr. Maclean is a scoundrel if he does what Mr. Gell accuses him of doing; plain also that Mr. Gell is a scoundrel if he lightly and without reason brings so base a charge against Mr. Maclean. We are determined that the question shall be brought to an issue, once for all. We therefore give Mr. Gell the lie; and challenge and defy him to prove his words.

EVERY day some new proof comes to light of the widely-spread injury caused by the hasty and ill-advised manner in which the amalgamation of the Indian Army with the Line was carried out. Unfortunately justice has been delayed so long that the public are getting heartily sick of constantly hearing about amalgamation grievances, and are anxious to have the subject passed over in silence. To adopt this course, however, in deference to the supposed wishes of the public, would be unjust to the hundreds of gentlemen whose professional prospects have been, if not altogether ruined, at least much deteriorated. The only way to get justice done to numbers of gallant men, who have deserved better treatment than they have received at the hands of their country, is to bring a constant and steady pressure of public opinion to bear on the authorities. It is in this way that the scanty redress Sir Charles Wood has granted has been wrung from his reluctant hands. Judging from the feeling hitherto displayed by both the Secretary of State for India and the Horse Guards, there is reason to fear that if the public suffer their attention to be diverted from the subject, and fail to vigilantly criticize every step taken in the matter, the unfortunate petitioners for justice will find themselves and their grievances utterly neglected.

Hitherto the woes of the locals have been brought into most prominent notice, and an impression has generally prevailed that the Ordnance Corps have gained considerable advantage by the recent changes. We have, however, before us a pamphlet entitled "The Royal Artillery as it is," in which it is clearly shown that the officers of the late Indian Artillery have, like every one that is affected by the amalgamation, just cause for complaint. They are, however, placed in such an unfortunate position that they cannot get the authorities to listen to their requests, as when they appeal to the Horse Guards they are informed that they are under the India Office, while Sir C. Wood declares that he cannot do anything for them as they are under the Horse Guards and that they had better apply there. The process will remind our readers of a game, very popular among children, in which one player is placed in the middle and then pushed by the other players from one to the other, each exclaiming as they give the shove, "you're none of my child."

The enormous Regiment of Artillery is divided into thirty-one Brigades, of which seventeen represent the old Royal, and fourteen the old Indian, Artillery. The two original corps are supposed by a pleasing fiction to be fused into one, though how there can be such a fusion where a different system of promotion is kept up we are at a loss to understand. One would have thought *a priori* that it would have been the object of the authorities so to blend the two as to form one homogeneous body, by making the same rules applicable to all; but it seems to be considered desirable to keep up invidious distinctions. Thus in the old Royal Artillery there are thirty-two General Officers to sixteen Brigades, who are kept in a separate list from those of the other branches of the Army; all General Officers not "Colonels Commandant" are unattached and promotions are made in their stead. Any officer who joins the Staff Corps is removed from the strength of his Regiment and gives a step to his juniors. All this is reversed in the case of the old Indian Artillery. In that corps, if it can now be called so, there are only twenty-four General Officers to fourteen Brigades, whose names are placed in the same list with those of the other branches of the Indian Army, so that succession to the rank does not necessarily fall to the Artillery service. The rules regarding the "Colonels Commandant" have not been allowed to take effect, and officers joining the Staff Corps are retained as nominal effectives and bar the promotion of their juniors. Again, a certain sum of money is allowed by Government to the senior officer of Artillery, but when an Indian officer attains that position he is not allowed to draw it.

The above facts, which we give on the authority of the pamphlet already mentioned, show how ingeniously the present system is calculated, like all the measures connected with the amalgamation (so called we suppose on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle), to create heart-burnings and jealousy and utterly destroy all *esprit de corps*. How can a Regiment constituted like the present Royal Artillery work harmoniously? The old Indian Artillery were very happy as they were and only wanted to be left alone. If the Government insist on transferring them bodily into another corps it seems only fair that they should be placed on equal terms with the officers of that corps. At present they are Royal and not Royal, Indian and not Indian—an anomaly which will become more painfully apparent when the Brigades now serving in India take their turn of home service.

We have argued hitherto solely from the Artillery point of view, following the lead of the pamphlet we have been considering. When we look at the question more generally we cannot but see that Sir C. Wood was correct in stating that placing the officers of the Indian on the same footing as those of the Royal Artillery will cause the former to supersede the officers of the local Indian Army. This is just one of the most characteristic features of the amalgamation scheme. So ill considered was it, that it is found impossible to do justice to one class without injuring another. In the present case Sir C. Wood has the option of granting the reasonable claims of the Artillery at the expense of the local officers, of leaving matters in their present unsatisfactory state, or of devising some scheme that will satisfy all parties. We feel pretty sure that he will not adopt the last course, and we fear that the Artillery officers will be bandied about like shuttlecocks between the India Office and Horse Guards for many a long day before they get any satisfaction. Their only chance is to ventilate the question thoroughly, and if possible get some independent members to bring their case to the notice of Parliament, and we trust their efforts will meet with the success they deserve.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(*Private Telegrams.*)

LIVERPOOL, 3RD OCT.

Cotton market closed quiet.
Fair Dhollera, 18d.

LIVERPOOL, 3RD OCT.

Cotton market dull.
Fair Dhollera, 17½d.
Broach, 17d.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

COLOMBO, 20th October, 2 A.M.
Office opened at Trincomalee.

COCHIN, 21st October, 7-50 A.M.
Steamer *Comorin* sailed for Tuticorin.

GALLE, 18th October, 5-5 P.M.
Steamer *Elgin* sailed for Bombay.

COLOMBO, 20th October, 10-40 A.M.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 23rd October, 7-48 A.M.
Steamer *India*, from Calcutta, anchored.

GUADUR, 22nd October, 6-20 P.M.
Steamer *Euphrates* left at 5 P. M. for Kurrachee.

CARWAR, 21st October, 7-15 A.M.
Steamer *Bushire*, from Calcutta, anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 21st October, 6-45 A.M.
Steamer *Penang* left for Calcutta last night.

MADRAS, 21st October, 1-11 P. M.
Steamer *Queen of the South* returned: went to sea to escape foul weather.

GALLE, 21st October, 1-5 P.M.
Steamer *Simla*, from Suez, anchored.

CALCUTTA.

21st October.

Government Paper, Four per cent., Rs. 9¼ to Rs. 9¾ discount.
Five per cent., Rs. 2¼ to Rs. 2½ premium.
Five and a half per cent., Rs. 9 to Rs. 9¼ premium.
Exchange on London, Bank Bills, 2s. 0⅜d.
Freights to London, dead weights quite nominal.
Jute and Seeds, quite nominal.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs., 40 inch, Rs. 10 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs., 32 inch, Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-5 per piece.
Mule Twist, No. 40, good seconds, 11as. per Morah.
Market for Piece Goods little improved, but no enquiry.
Market for Twist little better.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to leave Darjeeling for Calcutta on the 16th instant.

THE *Deccan Herald*:—"ANOTHER WAGHUR WAR.—We have just been informed, on good authority, that the famine is pressing so heavily upon the people of Kattiawar, that the Waghurs have again become troublesome. Two Companies of the 16th Regiment N. I., with two European Officers, a few guns and mortars, with Artillery Officers in charge of them, are about to be despatched to Kattiawar to engage the insurgents. The Waghurs, assisted by other budmashes, are assembled in some force amongst the hills of Kattiawar, and it will take the troops engaged some trouble to get at them. There is a general apprehension entertained of a famine in the province. Little or no rain has fallen for these last three or four months."

THE *Englishman's Overland Mail* (October 15):—"There is nothing to report since our last, our holidays being still in full force. Nothing is thought of but the immense loss and suffering caused by the hurricane which passed over us on the 5th. The condition we are in for want of docks and other means for repairing the damage has become painfully prominent, as well as the general neglect of the Port. One result of this misfortune will be, it is to be hoped, immediate steps towards improving it. Our Observatory is in charge of a Native who may be a very good mathematician, but was evidently helpless in a case like this. He notes a remarkable variation in the Barometer on the 4th, but with the same intelligence as a machine, he made no report on the subject. So the violence of the storm passed over Kedgeree five hours before it reached Calcutta, but no one on the Electric Telegraph establishment was intelligent enough to report it, nor in Calcutta have we any signals for the information of the shipping. Yet we are subject to hurricanes and cyclones, though not always so serious as this last, but which almost always come up the Bay from the South at about ten miles an hour giving the Electric Telegraph many hours to warn the Port and Town."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The troops of the season from England for the annual relief have begun to arrive, the ships *Conflict* and *Sydenham* having, on Saturday, landed seven hundred and forty recruits, of which a large number are for the Artillery, and which marched into Fort William. Neither of the above-mentioned ships felt anything of the Cyclone in the Bay of Bengal having been too far to the southward to come within its influence. The ship *Clarence*, also just arrived, has brought a large number of troops."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"We congratulate the members of the medical service on a concession for which, although we have fought hard for it, we were not quite prepared just at present. A notification will shortly appear, ruling that Surgeons in charge of regiments will receive a staff allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem as heretofore; the order will have retrospective effect from the 16th ultimo.

"We cannot but express our satisfaction at India having a Viceroy who has deliberately set aside an absurd warrant, and does not shrink from responsibility. The public both at Home and in India are with him in this instance."

THE same:—"Rumour has it that the Bhootanese have submitted. They decline the challenge, and offer reparation for the insult given the British authorities in the person of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden.

"We cannot pledge ourselves to the truthfulness of the rumour, but consider the fact quite probable. It is not unlikely that Jung Bahadoor when called upon for aid, rather opened the eyes of the Bhootan chiefs on the subject of the power of the English Government and people.

"We hope, should rumour be right, that the Viceroy will exact compensation for the expense to which we have been put; and insist upon a substantial guarantee for future good conduct."

THE same:—"Great fears are entertained of a famine in the Punjaub."

THE same:—"We learn that the death of Major Hugh James, C.B., the Commissioner of Peshawur, announced in our last, was caused by a severe attack of bronchitis. Colonel J. Beacher succeeds the deceased officer."

THE same:—"Sir Herbert Edwardes, whose contemplated sudden departure from India we have noticed, the last rumour says is to be Foreign Secretary. Colonel Durand goes into Council if Sir Charles Wood will permit him. A man more thoroughly acquainted with frontier affairs of the general politics of India except perhaps Mr. Cooper of the Civil Service, now Commissioner of Lahore, could not be found for the post. The best writers in India in the Civil Service have generally been considered to be Mr. Temple, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Cust; the best writers in the army, and the good ones are legion, are—well, we won't say; but Colonel Sir Herbert Edwardes is about the best, and Major James of Peshawur, recently deceased, was the next best."

THE same:—"The Governor General arrived at Jullundhur on the morning of the 12th October, and received the Raja of Kupoorthulla with his brother and sons at 11 o'clock. His Excellency left that station between nine and ten at night, and took the good people of Umritsur completely by surprise at 3 on the morning of the 14th. The bheestees were pouring out the watery contents of their "bottles" on all the dusty roads the Royal wheels were likely to move along, a subordinate official or two looking on somewhat stupidly, and a policeman or so on the look out for what he did not expect at that time of night, when suddenly some two or three dawk carriages drove past the Ram Bagh up to the Commissioner's residence, and the Governor General of 'all the Indies,' alighted as a plain gentleman with a small following. 'He remains here to-day,' says our correspondent, 'enjoying a quiet day's repose, in anticipation of the wear and tear of the next few days at Lahore. There is to be no levee here, but the Commissioner has invited a select party to meet His Excellency and suite at lunch. The Umritsur railway station was being handsomely decorated for the reception of the Governor General at four o'clock, or a little before, and the whole of the gardens of the place have been ransacked for flowers to lend enchantment to the view. The customary royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Govindghur at sunrise and sunset, and of course' [illegible] departure from the mercantile capital of the Punjab, which our really respected Lieutenant Governor is pleased now and then to call a mohulla (suburb or satellite) of Lahore. Ten years hence Umritsur will so overshadow Lahore as to eclipse all its metropolitan pretensions."

THE same:—"From another correspondent:—'Sir John Lawrence, G. C. B., arrived here this morning at a very early hour. Bent on seeing something of the station he went out with the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. McNabb, mounted on an unpretending dog-cart, before breakfast, escorted, however, by the Chiefs of the District Police on his right and left, and saw all that was to be seen. Sir Robert Montgomery comes in by special train at 2 o'clock for lunch, and returns of course with the Governor General to Lahore in the afternoon.'"

THE same:—"Our readers will remember what we said a short time ago, in allusion to the conduct of the authorities at Muttra which almost drove the people into rebellion. We have to observe now, that no measures have yet been taken by Government to satisfy the citizens that they will be protected from the arbitrary and unwarrantable conduct of the officials set over them. Their petition is unanswered. If any report was made by the Commissioner it was made privately, or demi-officially, or whatever else it is customary to call the suppression of an important public question. The Governor General, we are aware, immediately telegrammed the Lieutenant Governor of these Provinces, to be furnished with particulars of the business, and the steps that had been taken. We are *not* aware whether the request received compliance, but presume Sir John Lawrence is not the man to submit to silence. At any rate the petition of the people remains unanswered! We shall allude to the subject again."

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER "INDORE."

AMONG the few opportunities which present themselves to a number of the Bombay residents for a pleasant day's enjoyment, there is none we hail with greater pleasure, no invitation we accept more cordially, than that to the trial trip of some good steamer. When we step upon the quarter deck and get a friendly greeting from the hospitable commander, afterwards associating with an agreeable company collected,—we must confess that at such a time our better nature gets the upper hand of us, and we feel disposed to vote a statue to every member of the Marine Engineer profession, from James Watt down to our worthy friend John Mackinlay of the Dockyard, for the treat we are enjoying. At such a trip we had the pleasure of being present on Saturday. The China Merchants' S. N. Company's Steamer *Indore*, which has been undergoing extensive repairs for the last two months, being now fit for sea, the usual trial of her speed &c. took place on that day. A few of the Directors of the Company were on board, and along with them some of their native friends. About thirty European gentlemen were present, among whom we noticed Captains Barker, Crockett, and Dixon, Messrs. W. F. Wesché, N. Spencer, jun., E. G. Dawes, J. Mackinlay, R. Brooke, R. L. King, Dr. Niven, D. Lowe, C. Bannerman, W. Corke, S. Wilson, A. Johnson, &c. &c. Noon was the time appointed for all to be on board, and a few minutes after that hour the anchor was lifted and the order given to go ahead. From the extensive repairs effected on the *Indore* while in dock, consisting of a thorough refastening under her engines, sundry parts of the machinery renewed, fitted with a new steel shaft with Griffith's patent propeller, boilers thoroughly repaired, superheaters removed, and a great many other repairs and alterations, great anticipations were formed as to the speed she was likely to attain; and these, we are glad to say, were completely realised. In going out, the average run when timed was 10 knots,—her engines, however, not being on full speed, making 20½ revolutions with an average of 16lbs. of steam, and showing a vacuum of 27½ inches. When returning, with the ebb tide partly to contend with, she averaged about 12 knots, the engines making, say 22 revolutions, with the same average of steam and showing the same vacuum as in going out. While running in, some of the bearings got heated, but after a little delay to get these cooled we stood out again to sea for about 20 miles. During the trip a free table stood on the quarter deck, the native gentlemen taking their refreshments in the cabin. At 3 o'clock a most *recherche* dinner was served up, to which all the European gentlemen sat down. Captain Browne discharged the duties of the chair in his usual able happy manner, and Captain Dixon officiated as croupier. When the cloth was removed Mr. Brooke rose, and, craving a bumper for the toast he was about to give, proposed the health of Captain Browne, which we need hardly say was drunk with all the honours. In reply the Captain thanked the company for the hearty manner in which they had given him a bumper and for the warm expression of their feelings towards him which he had just witnessed, further remarking that, while he now had got his vessel into a thorough state of repair again, he could not but remember those who co-operated with him in working her, and especially to Mr. Nowell, his chief Engineer, and Mr. Houlton, his chief Officer, he was under many obligations, for which he would now beg to thank them. Captain Browne concluded by proposing "The Superintendent of Marine and his Staff." In the absence of Captain Young, C. B., whose official duties on shore unavoidably prevented his being present, Mr. Mackinlay, Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery in the Dockyard, replied to the toast. Captain Dixon then proposed "Success to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company," and Mr. Dawes gave "The health of Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama," both of which were pledged in full bumpers and were acknowledged by Captain Browne.

We reached the harbour on our return about six o'clock in the evening, when the visitors landed highly gratified with the day's proceedings. For ourselves we may say that we never spent a more pleasant day, or one on which our creature comforts were better attended to. There was no stint of anything, and as a friend jocularly remarked "Simpkin and Heycock" (*sic*) was no limited concern that day. To the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and to Captain Browne we are under many obligations for the courtesy and kindness we have invariably received at their hands, and we gladly accept this opportunity of making them a public acknowledgment thereof.

NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

LUCKNOW, 18TH OCTOBER.

It is not very clear to us, from the conflicting statements put forward by some of the papers, who is to be the successor of Sir Robert Montgomery, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. The choice, however, seems to be to lie between Col. Durand, the present Foreign Secretary, and Col. Edwardes, Commissioner in the Punjab. The former is an able officer no doubt, otherwise we cannot imagine his being appointed to so responsible an office as the Foreign Secretariate; but his abilities, whatever they may be, lie in quite a different direction to the qualities which he would require to exercise, as the head of the Punjab Administration. The Punjab is peculiarly situated just now, and its Frontier tribes have yet to learn to respect our power; and, in our opinion, the Punjab is one of those administrations which requires a man at its head with a special aptitude to meet the difficulties which must inevitably arise in governing a Province inhabited by races the most warlike perhaps in India, and surrounded by races physically more powerful than any of the races we have yet had to contend with in India; and it was these races which set the Khalsa armies at defiance, and never came under the iron grasp of the Lion of the Punjab, Runjeet Singh.

A knowledge then of the country and of the characters of the people, is essentially necessary in the man who should succeed to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab; and if these qualities are essentially necessary in a man who aspires to the head of that Province, they will at least be subservient to that quality which understands how to administer, without compromising the dignity of his position, or the Government which he represents, in any of the very intricate questions which habitually arise in the intricate policy of the Punjab. We may then be permitted to say that whilst we accord to the present Foreign Secretary much political sagacity, it may not be of that nature, which is required to maintain our supremacy intact in the land of the five rivers, while as an administrator we have yet to learn that Colonel Durand possesses the qualities so much needed in an official who is placed so suddenly at the head of a Province, of whose previous political history he must necessarily be in a great measure ignorant.

Without, therefore, wishing to draw any invidious distinction, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that, all things considered, Sir Herbert Edwardes would make the most eligible successor to Sir Robert Montgomery. He has a knowledge of the country; and is familiar with the characteristics of the people—their wants, and their weaknesses; and, above all, the people know him, especially the tribes living on the Frontier; and it is on the dealing with these races that the greatest circumspection is necessary. [illegible] appreciated his work more in those trying times than did the present Viceroy of India. In the selection, therefore, of Colonel Edwardes for the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, we think the right man would be in the right place.

GOA, 18TH OCTOBER.

We have now got over the monsoon and mucky weather of September, and are enjoying the cool mornings which this part of India is so famous for, at this season of the year, and are again beginning to long for the return monsoon, which generally sets in about the 18th, and is most welcome to those interested in agricultural pursuits.

Our old Governor General, Count Torres Novas, is about to retire from the high position he has so long occupied and return to Portugal. Of course his retiring is the cause of great grief to many, especially to his wife's family, who are all natives of this place, and are consequently enjoying some of the best staff appointments of the Colony. Great was the grief in the palace on the arrival of the news of the Governor's resignation being accepted, the ladies fainted and went into hysterics promiscuously, and the old Governor, it is said, used bad words. He is now sorry he ever sent in his resignation, and declares he will soon return as Governor of the Colony. Poor old man, he has been suffering very much for some days, and was so ill as to be unable to attend the meeting of the Junta. He has been much worried by the Ministry in Portugal for giving such large grants of land to the foreigners, which after all are not so great as one would be led to believe; in fact, out of all the grants, not more than 1-15th part of them are fit, or available for cultivation; besides, they were lying idle with no hopes of their ever being cultivated by the natives of Goa, who are too idle to trouble themselves in attempting to cultivate them; nor have the Portuguese sufficient energy to invest their money in an undertaking of the kind.

We hear great accounts of the plantations and great hopes are entertained of them. The planters are all of course at their respective plantations, as they are afraid to remain here, as they say they expect it to rain fire and brimstone some fine day, as it did in the days of old on Sodom, &c. &c. &c.

Some enterprising Goa-wallah has got up a Club, which was much required, and amongst its attractions is a billiard table; but such a one!!! exactly one hundred and five years old, made of ½ inch planking with coir cushions, and large stone balls, instead of ivory; there are also card tables, where any Englishman with too much money can be speedily relieved of any amount; with a refreshment room behind, to drown his grief in after his losses. We hear the swell members of the Club are very much enraged at the planters for taking their coats off when playing a game at billiards, which they do not consider to be the thing, and I believe they even consulted the Governor on the propriety of allowing such a vulgarism. Poor *innocents*, they must be excused, as they have seen but little of the world. We hear it came to high words, but the *Portuguese* goose thought it best to give a suitable explanation to the offended planter, who good naturedly accepted it.

Travellers have already commenced to arrive, and a great shooting party is on foot, got up by Mr. Gassett, and we believe it includes some first rate shots, from various parts of Western India.

Great rejoicings are spoken of on the arrival of our new Governor Pistana.

It is, we believe, not the case that Mr. J. B. Hague is the author of the "Rise and Fall of the Lorena Family," although we believe he is the author of many other interesting tales.

THE GREAT DURBAR AT LAHORE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LAHORE, 14TH OCTOBER.

THIS evening, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, the celebrated and redoubtable Sir, John Lawrence, is expected to reach Lahore. Preparations and decorations on a grand scale have been made for the reception at the Railway Terminus, and for His Excellency's conveyance by train from Umritsir to this place. Sir John Lawrence will, from the terminus, proceed direct to the residence of his old friend, Sir Robert Montgomery, where a guard of honour consisting of the 1st Bengal Rifle Volunteers will present arms to the Viceroy, and probably receive some words of kindly greeting from His Excellency. I hope to give you a good account of the whole *tamasha* to-morrow.

All Lahore is astir now. The successive arrivals of Native Rulers and Chiefs are accompanied by din, dust, and hosts of ragamuffins. The people of Lahore city are in ecstacies of enthusiastic admiration. The odd combination of tawdriness and costliness observable in the concomitants of the public shows and processions of modern Asiatic royalty and feudalism, which in our eyes contrasts so unfavourably with the more substantial [illegible] displays of civilized western nations, is regarded by the native population as the *ne plus ultra* of splendour! The motley crowds of ill-dressed, half-dressed, dirtily dressed followers—some on "sorry nags," some running along with bare feet—these motley crowds, which present such a ludicrous spectacle to *us*, do not seem in the least degree to strike the native mind in the same way. *Numbers* engross the admiring attention of the people, who appear blind to all, even the most glaring defects of physique, of appointments, of arrangement, which excite our laughter and, in some cases, our contempt.

The Native Rulers and Chiefs now in Lahore are the following:—

Maharaja of Cashmere, Raja of Puttiala, Raja of Jheend, Raja of Chumba, Raja of Kuppoorthala, and a host of petty Chiefs.

The Maharaja of Cashmere arrived last evening. I saw the procession pass at a good spot on the Meean Meer Road, about two miles distant from the encampment to which it was proceeding. A pretty large number of banghy-runners carrying closed packages and earthen vessels, which were doubtless well filled with fruit and sweetmeats, preceded the procession by a good way. These were mixed up with straggling matchlock-men, both on horse and on foot. Presently we espied a carriage and four in the distance, with postillions in red livery, and made sure that this was the beginning of the procession proper, but it turned out to be Sir Robert Montgomery followed by his usual brace of troopers and by a few officials. They had evidently been out reconnoitering, and were now returning to be present at the arrival of the Maharajah in camp. Very shortly after Sir Robert Montgomery and party passed, a small body of the Maharajah's infantry came up, *at the double*, preceding His Highness's carriage and four. The carriage was empty, a wretched turn-out, the horses' tails tipped with red dye. Next appeared a body of the Maharajah's cavalry,—dragoons, uniforms red, with helmets and cuirasses of burnished yellow metal. It was curious to see how unsuited this imitation of the British Life Guards' uniform was to the men who wore it. The shining helmets were nearly all awry; some had the peak over one eye, and others had helmets too large for their heads, and one or two wore their helmets thrown back so far as to appear quite ridiculous. Following the cuirassiers was a detachment of lancers in French grey, with the lancer square-top hats. The uniforms were pretty but very badly put on. I doubt whether there was a single unbroken feather in the whole squadron—one was bent back, one drooping forward, another leaning to the right or left—all having the appearance of being broken by flinging down the hats. The horses of the entire body of cavalry were indifferent ones.

Following the Maharajah's horse, came on a compact little body of our own police, mounted. Their neat, dark blue uniforms, and superior discipline and bearing, showed to advantage in contrast with the troops who immediately preceded them. Close at the heels of the police marched a troop of state elephants by threes. On the centre elephant of the first three sat the Maharajah, a fine noble looking prince, in the prime of life. His dress was white, without gorgeous ornaments. The *howda* which contained His Highness was of silver, polished to a dazzling brightness. On the elephant to the right was our own Mr. McLeod; the one on the left carried the General commanding the station. All the outer elephants, and enormous brutes they were, were laden with Civil and Military Officers, whose black coats and scarlet uniforms made a very good show. On they went, raising a cloud of dust along the road, and followed, at a short distance, by a party of H. M.'s Hussars.

On reaching the encampment, the Maharajah received the salute due to His Highness's rank, fired by a battery of European Artillery from Meean Meer. There was also a parade of European troops and of troops of the Rajahs who had previously arrived. Altogether the sight was worth seeing.

I live about a mile and a quarter from the plains where the different encampments stand. An enormous area is covered by the tents. The noise of the camps betokens a great assemblage of men. The beating of drums, the blowing of horns and trumpets, the firing of great guns, follow each other in regular succession. At dawn at noon and at d.r.s.c. the gun fired at Meean Meer is instantly answered by a gun of each of the Rajahs in camp who happen to have an Artillery force. We *ought* to keep our watches to true time *now*, if we never did before!

The public offices close to-day at about noon, to enable the members of the Volunteer Corps to prepare for the parade at Government House in the afternoon. We are getting on to such a pitch of excitement that the *tamasha* is perhaps in danger of being spoilt by overdoing!

If I go on writing more now I shall lose the Bombay post of the day, so must defer all further gossip till to-morrow.

THE PREPARATIONS.—THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.

LAHORE, 15TH OCTOBER.

THE following is copy of the *Lahore Chronicle* Extra of yesterday afternoon:—

"His Honor the Lieutenant Governor received yesterday in Private Durbar at Government House the Rajas, Chiefs, and Native gentlemen of the Punjab territories, with the exception of the Maharaja of Jummu, the Maharaja of Pattiala, and the Raja of Kapurthalla who had not arrived in Lahore.

"The durbar was a strictly private one and neither nuzzurs were presented, nor khilluts given.

"The Rajas and Independent Chiefs were received from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M. at intervals of five minutes. The other Chiefs and Sirdars were received from 12 to 1 P. M., according to their Divisions.

"His highness the Maharaja of Cashmere arrived at his camp on the plain between Government House and the Central Jail, at sunset yesterday. He was escorted by two Regiments of his own Cavalry, one attired in red with brass helmets and breast plates, the other in the old Light Cavalry uniform, French grey and hussar schacoes.

"With regard to the Viceroy's Durbar, the private Durbars at Government House, the return visit of Independent Chiefs, and the Investiture of the Star of India, official programmes have been issued containing all requisite information.

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General arrives at the Lahore Railway Station at half-past 4 to-day. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor proceeds to Umritsur to meet His Excellency, and returns with him to Lahore. His Excellency will be received on the platform of the Railway Station by the chief Civil and Military Officers, and by the Independent Chiefs. To the Railway enclosure, without the station, all European gentlemen will be admitted, and all native gentlemen who have Durbar tickets, either on horse-back or on foot. No procession will be formed to escort His Excellency to Government House, and no one will be allowed to accompany the carriage.

"The dress for Civilians, or for military officers in civil employ, both at the reception of His Excellency at the Railway Station, and at the Levée on the 15th instant, is ordinary morning visiting costume, black coat, and coloured trousers. Military officers must appear in uniform.

"At the Levée all Civil and Military Officers will be presented, and all other gentlemen who have the entrée to Government House.

"At the Viceroy's Durbar on the 18th all Civilians must appear in evening dress; all Military officers (not in Civil employ) in uniform."

Determined to be in time to see everything from beginning to end, I stepped into my buggy yesterday at half past 2 o'clock, and started off to the Railway station. I arrived there in a quarter of an hour, and had ample time to look about at the preparations made for the Viceroy's reception. Pretty parti-colored pennons were planted on each side of the well-watered carriage drive leading from the station to the public road. They were of all shapes and patterns, the colours well chosen and combined; and it was really quite enlivening to see these fluttering streamers dancing in the wind. From two high towers of the Railway station the old time-honoured "Union Jack" floated proudly.

On each side of the carriage drive a large enclosure was constructed of wooden palings. You will see from the *Lahore Chronicle* Extra that these two enclosures were intended for the accommodation of "European gentlemen and all native gentlemen who have Durbar Tickets, either on horse-back or on foot." The point where the carriage drive met the public road was the grand entrance for those who were admitted to the interior of the station and to the platform: and on the same spot, right and left, yawned the openings, with barred gates, of the two enclosures. Here I had an opportunity of observing the admirable police arrangements for keeping the approaches to the station clear of all obstructions, and for admitting within the enclosures all who could produce a Durbar Ticket. Crowds of the native gentry, mounted on elephants or on horses, presented themselves in succession, their dirtily-dressed or half-naked servants holding on by the trappings of the elephants, or by crupper or saddle cloth, thus hoping to rush in with their masters. The vigilance and activity of the well dressed and efficient native police officers, however, rendered all such ingenious expedients utterly useless! In an instant the ragamuffin attendants were separated from their masters and sent packing off to mingle with the thousands outside who stood in closely packed masses awaiting the advent of the carriage which was to convey the "Lord Sahib" to Government House; while the masters—if they could produce the Durbar Ticket, not otherwise—were allowed to enter the enclosures. In a short time the two enclosures were pretty well filled with Chiefs mounted on elephants and on horses. All European visitors passed right on to the interior of the station.

Before the arrival of any other visitors, I leisurely inspected the station, inside and out. The two lofty masonry arches of the station [illegible] under which the trains pass just befo[illegible] [illegible] foliage and flowers, the keystone of each arch being covered by an enormous regal crown. This ornamentation of course faced the coming train. From these two masonry arches the decoration of foliage extended outside to a considerable distance on each side of the line—I found it quite a long walk to the end of it—and there terminated with a grand triumphal arch bearing aloft the greeting, "Welcome Sir John Lawrence."

On the platform, and within the roofed accommodation adjoining it, chairs were placed for ladies, for the Rajas and Native Chiefs of note, and for Officers of Government, Civil and Military. Every seat was occupied, and several gentlemen had to stand for want of more chairs. Your humble servant was one of the number who stood, but, from choice, for I was constantly moving from place to place, and had no [illegible]

The scene outside was very animated and exciting. Lahore city, the walls of which are near the Railway station, poured out its thousands. The approaches to the station were lined with troops. Of Cavalry there were a body of H. M.'s 21st Hussars, the Governor General's Body Guard, and portions of native corps. The 90th Regiment furnished the guard of honour on the platform within. European Artillery fired the Royal Salute. The Bengal Police with its European Officers appeared everywhere, rendering most efficient service in controlling and keeping in their proper places the large masses of the people, and in preventing the occurrence of confusion and accidents along the thoroughfares. The space in front of the Railway station was most densely crowded—every carriage, after it deposited its burden at the entrance to the station, was sent out to mingle with the crowd outside—to the vast multitude of human beings was added a large assemblage of caparisoned elephants, prancing horses, and refractory camels—and yet, to the credit of the Bengal Police be it said, I walked in the midst of it all, for a whole hour and more, without any great risk of injury to body or limb.

Near half-past 4 o'clock, when the arrival of the Viceroy was expected, I repaired to the platform, and reached it just a few minutes before the whistle sounded of the approaching train. At this signal, all the occupants of seats on the platform rose up and moved towards the rails. Eager eyes were turned towards the train, now in sight. On it came slowly and majestically. The first carriage contained a perfect crush of scarlet clothed servants of the Viceroy and his household. The next carried some Railway officials. The carriages which followed bore the Viceroy, Sir Robert Montgomery, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Roberts, and a number of Government officers, Civil and Military. The train stopped, the doors of the carriages were opened, and forth stepped Her Majesty's great representative, the same "John Lawrence" of old, whom the Chiefs hold in such high estimation, the same rough-looking practical man of former days, only thinner, with more lines on his face, and many more grey hairs on his head. He was plainly dressed, with a black band round his felt helmet, the sign of mourning for the son of his brother, whose untimely death occasioned such universal regret.

The Viceroy shook hands warmly with the Rajas and other visitors who came in his way as he proceeded to the carriage that waited outside to convey him to Government House. The body-guard and other parties of Cavalry followed the carriage. On reaching Government House, the 1st Punjab Volunteers presented arms there as a guard of honor. In the evening there was a dinner at Government House. Not being gifted with ubiquity, I could not witness the reception of the Viceroy at Government House, where a large party of ladies were assembled. I tried the dodge of outstripping the carriage and four by taking a short cut, but I was brought to a dead stand at a point where the ubiquitous Punjab Police formed two deep right across the thoroughfare. Here I saw a carriage full of ladies, and it was no little consolation to me in my disappointment to hand two of the party into my buggy and thus to enable them to look, over the heads of the Police cordon, at the troops passing with bands playing and colors flying.

You may expect another letter to-morrow. The present one is my second.

BOMBAY.

ON Saturday there were no cases of any public interest disposed of at the Fort Police Office.

WE are requested to state that applications for Shares in the Victoria Financial Association will not be received at the office of Messrs. Robert Watson and Co. they having no connection with the Association.

THE correspondence between the Bombay Government and the Revd Mr. Gell, as to whether the latter after obtaining a furlough to India is justified in editing the *Times of India* newspaper, will we understand, shortly be forwarded to the Government of India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

[illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] proceeded to Bulsar on [illegible] last to inspect the Baroda line. The report of the inspection, we understand, will be submitted [illegible] during the course of this week.

[illegible] applications for Stock in the Exchange Buildings (Limited) are so numerous that it will be impossible for the Directors to get through the labour of [illegible] for some days to come.

[illegible] the Promoters of the Alliance Financial [illegible] have bought the Gunpowder Works from [illegible] Premchund Roychund for the sum of 60 lacs of [illegible] with the purpose, as is suspected, of forming a [illegible] Company in connection with it.

[illegible] that Mr. Dinshaw [illegible]oorjee, clerk to Messrs. Bullar and Lynch, Solicitors, who received [illegible] injuries to his legs in the late Railway Accident [illegible] the Narel Station, has been, the *Rast Goftar* hears, compensated by the G. I. P. Railway Company in the sum of rupees ten thousand.

We understand that a new Financial Association, to be called "The Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited)," will be out in a few days under the auspices of several influential European and Native merchants. Particulars will be made known to-morrow.

On Tuesday last Mr. Dundas, chief officer of the P. & O. Steamer *Malta*, charged Mr. Duggan, Dockyard Constable, with an assault, the second magistrate, before whom the case was tried, postponed giving his opinion until Saturday, when he decided that a fine of Rs. 30 should be inflicted upon Constable Duggan.

We hear that applications for shares are being received for a new Bank and Financial Company, established under the auspices of Purshotumsey Veerjee and Jeewundass Khooshalldass and other influential natives. The Company is to be called the "Universal Bank and Financial Corporation, Limited". Applications to be made to the Broker, Mr. J. P. R. Cassford, No. 5, Forbes Street.

A Case for the Sessions.—Jewraz Premjee and Mahadoo Dharra have been committed by Mr. Brown to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having stolen four chukras of wool, of the value of Rs. 520, the property of Cooklass Tejpall and Co.

The Victoria Museum and Gardens.—A Meeting of the Committee of "The Victoria Museum and Gardens" will be held in the Town Hall to-day, at 4 P. M.

Business.—The revised plans for the "Victoria and Albert Museum," prepared by Messrs Scott and McClelland, will be submitted for the sanction of the Committee.

A new Company, to be called the "Bombay Commercial Company (Limited)," is projected, having for its object the supply of the Bombay Market with rice and grain at a reasonable rate, so as to counteract the injurious effects of, and to assist in breaking down the present system of monopoly. Applications for shares are to be addressed to the Promoters at Messrs. Appleton & Co., 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

The Parsee Elphinstone Club.—The members of this club announce their first performance this season to come off on Wednesday evening next, at the Grant Road Theatre, when they are to appear in Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Othello," which is to be followed by a Farce, entitled "Only a half-penny." There is also to be a variety of singing and dancing. We are informed that the scenery, dresses, and decorations are all entirely new. The club have already earned a good name and we doubt not that they will be well supported on the present occasion.

The Italian Opera.—In consequence of the dissatisfaction expressed on the part of the subscribers generally to the Italian Opera, in reference to the announcement that has been made, that it was found impossible to number the reserved seats on subscription nights, so as to give to each subscriber the right to a particular seat, a meeting of the subscribers has been convened for Wednesday afternoon next at the Grant Road Theatre, so that some satisfactory arrangement may be come to for distributing the reserved seats among the subscribers.

A Grand Fete is to take place on Tuesday evening next at the residence of Mr. Premchund Roychund, at Byculla, when a Banquet is to be given to the Hon'ble M. [illegible] Scott previous to his departure to Europe. Mr. Johnson, the Pyrotechnist, is, we understand, engaged to provide a grand display of fireworks on the occasion, and to be [illegible] to spare no expense, we are promised something at once novel and startling in this part of the world, amongst the devices which we may mention as to be exhibited are the Star of India, the Victoria Cross of Merit and a Temple of Fire dedicated to the guest of the evening.

The bakers in Bombay have been for sometime past supplying their customers with eight first, and twelve second quality of loaves for the rupee. Within the last few days, however, these people have intimated to their customers, that in future only six loaves of the first, and eight second, would be given for the rupee. And in some instances they insolently informed them that if they [illegible] consequence, it [illegible] It is supposed that some [illegible] with the view of putting a stop to this [illegible] of things.

The [illegible] causeway road is still in a most disgraceful [illegible] level and [illegible] that portion of it which was at one time supposed [illegible] to be taken in [illegible] road-way. It is true that a few cart-loads of sand have been shot down here and there, which has had the effect of adding to the already [illegible] dust in which this locality is continually enveloped. Before any attempt was made to increase the width of this road [illegible] such as it was—existed, but now the [illegible] is deprived of even this convenience. Some [illegible] people [illegible] believe that the road will [illegible] individuals [illegible] taking advantage of it, the probability is that it will not at any rate be completed before the next monsoon.

The Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison will take the half-yearly inspection of the 25th Foot as follows:—

On Wednesday, the 26th instant, at half-past 5 A. M., [illegible] parade; and after parade, [illegible] the Hospitals, Kits and Barracks.

On Tuesday, the 27th instant, at half-past 5 A. M. Picquet and Outpost duties, Advance and Rear Guards and Light Infantry Drill. at half-past 11 A. M. same day, inspection of Regimental Books, School, and men's dinners.

On Friday, the 28th instant, at half-past 5 A. M., Guard Mounting and Trooping the Color, Garrison duties and Bayonet Exercise.

On Saturday, the 29th instant, at half past 5 A. M., Gun Practice, Battalion Drill for all officers junior to Commanding Officers, and Company's Drill for Subalterns; at 4 P. M. same day, Parade in Review Order with blank Ammunition.

Sonar Chawla.—The probability is that most of our readers [illegible] may have heard of a locality known as the [illegible] Colaba, but it is more than probable that there are many amongst them that know nothing more about it than what they see when driving along the main road in their well-appointed equipages. Nevertheless there is such a locality, and it is occupied by a very dense and mixed population. There are Europeans, Eurasians, Portuguese, Parsees, Hindoos, Mussulmans, Arabs, &c. The whole of whom are more or less huddled together almost promiscuously. At one time, we believe, the dwellings such as they are, were tolerably [illegible], but of course at the present time there is no such thing known as cheap, or even reasonable, rents in prosperous Bombay. The consequence of which is that this over-crowded neighbourhood is becoming more dense than ever, as most of those houses which used to be occupied by one European or Eurasian family are now shared in by two or more families, in consequence of the hardness of the times. Some of these places are hovels of the worst description while others are facetiously called bungalows by their [illegible] consist of a ground floor, in some cases, and divided into two or three compartments. There are, however, a few—very few comparatively—houses which have upper rooms in them, which are rented at from Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, and in some instances even higher rents are demanded. Now this village is not only thickly inhabited by human beings but there are to be seen in all directions horses, bullocks, goats, pigs, turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, &c., &c., in wonderful profusion. Not only are dwellinghouses shared in by men, women, children, horses, cows, and the other members of an Indian "happy family," but we find horses and bullocks tethered in the narrow lanes and gullies in whichever direction you may turn. It is far more easy to imagine than to describe the state of dirt and filth engendered by this condition of things. During the present hot weather the stench arising from the causes enumerated must be most injurious to the health of the inhabitants. But the most surprising thing about the matter is, that no one appears to be in any way concerned therein. Many people have resided in this [illegible] a spot for years, and passed [illegible] of their existence in it, and others cannot quit it simply because they have—as they will tell you—nowhere else to go. Our present energetic Municipal Commissioner of course don't know anything about [illegible] beyond its name they are by far too "burra [illegible]" that, and it is certainly too much to suppose [illegible] that highly useful functionary, the Sanitary Medical officer, is any better acquainted with it than the other gentlemen. Rowjee Dadaram, the late head of the scavenging department, doubtless was tolerably well acquainted with the locality, but he, of course, could not be expected to be over particular about the state or condition of so obscure a place which he might [illegible] none of his superiors [illegible] whatever set their foot in. Should any of our incredulous readers be inclined to doubt the truth of what we have been attempted to describe, we invite them to pay a visit to the spot themselves, but it would be as well, perhaps, if they obtained the assistance of the European constable in charge of this section, Mr. Tighe, who being to our knowledge an intelligent and obliging officer will be well able to act as cicerone on so interesting an occasion.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(*For the fortnight ending 12th October.*)

Ahmednuggur Collectorate.—It appears that the rain was required for the rubbee crop, which in some places had not yet been sown. The Khurreef crop in some parts was ready for cutting but in other parts it was said to be suffering from want of rain. General state of public health was good. Fever was reported in Peint: and cattle were dying there.

MR. CANDASS NARRONDASS' PARTY TO THE HON. MR. SCOTT.

On Saturday evening last Mr. Candass Narrondass invited a large number of European ladies and gentlemen as well as native gentlemen to his residence, for the purpose of doing honour to the Hon. Mr. Scott, previous to his departure for Europe. The assemblage was very numerous and embraced the *elite* of European and Native society; there could not have been less than 500 people present, by far the greater number of whom were natives. The grounds were decorated and illuminated in a very brilliant manner for the occasion and really had a very charming effect, reminding us of a certain fairy palace we have read of in the Arabian Nights. The interior of the mansion was fitted up with great taste and the luxurious comfort of the guests were provided for with a truly princely liberality. The worthy host received his guests at the entrance and conducted them to their respective seats with much grace and courtesy. The principal artistes of the Italian Opera Company were present to assist at a Concert, which commenced shortly after 9 o'clock with the Simphonia from the opera "Louisa Miller" on the piano by Professor Emilio Usiglio, which he executed with a brilliancy that told favourably even with those amongst the European visitors who have been accustomed to good music in another land, and to the great delight and admiration of all. His tone and execution was beyond all praise, and fully realized the great expectations we had previously formed of him as an artiste. It was followed by a Fantasia, on the violin by Herr A. Kreuser, from "Traviata," which was splendidly performed, being perfect in tone from the highest to the lowest note, the variations were most effectively executed and called down the rapturous applause of his audience. Miss Jackson then gave a cavatina from "Marco Visconti" with great success, and distinguished herself particularly in the *variazione di Rodi*, which was highly admired. Signora and Signor Mazzucco Corti were well received in a *duetto* from "Il Barbiere." Signor Pappino, the buffo, delighted the whole audience as did also Signor Bozetti. Signor Giusti, the new tenor, executed an *aria* from "Rigoletto," in which he fully sustained the very high reputation which has preceded him from Europe; he has undoubtedly great talents, but to fully appreciate which we think he must be heard and seen on the stage. The crowning achievement of the evening, in our opinion, however, belongs to Miss Bozelti, her splendid singing in the well known *duetto* in "Masnadieri" brought down an endless *brava bravissima*. This charming artiste is still very young, but sings in an extraordinarily pleasing manner and with great facility. She is possessed of undoubted musical talent, and we are still of the same opinion (as we expressed on a former occasion) that she will become a great favourite with the public, many of her numerous admirers already call her the Prima Donna.

The Concert terminated at about half-past ten, when the guests were ushered into an adjacent saloon were a splendid supper was served up by our old and esteemed friend Pallonjee in his very best style, nothing was wanting that the most fastidious could desire. After, simple justice had been done to the creature comforts the health of the guest of the evening was proposed by a gallant gentleman who presides at the head of the Commissariat Department, which was of course received with the greatest enthusiasm and appropriately responded to by the Hon. gentleman; after which the company separated highly gratified with the brilliant entertainment that had been provided for them.

LANDING CARGO AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SHIP-MASTERS.

The following papers, having reference to the landing of cargo, and the responsibility of shipmasters regarding the same, were placed at the disposal of the Press on Saturday by the Chamber of Commerce:—

To the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson, Secretary to Government.

Bombay, Office of the Commissioner of Customs, 25th August 1864.

Sir,—Under sections 51 and 52 of Act. VI. of 1863, commanders of vessels seem bound to retain goods brought by them to port for a period of (say) fifteen days after arrival—this period being to allow the consignees to send boats for their goods and land them.

2. But the necessity of a ship frequently and almost always require that she should discharge and land a portion of her cargo at once, as without doing so the goods low down in the hold cannot be reached, and consignees will not come to receive their goods in the order they are brought upon deck.

3. To obviate the inconvenience so occasioned, the master of the vessel therefore obtains permission from the Custom House to land the goods upon the wharf, where they are retained under his agent's care, until the consignees come and take them, or until the master hands the goods over to the Customs, under section 52 of the Act.

4. This has given rise to a doubt whether the master having so landed the goods before the full completion of 15 days, has power to detain them in the event of consignees refusing to pay landing and other charges claimed, or whether, as the goods have been placed upon the Custom House premises, the latter authorities cannot direct the goods to be removed by the consignees, on the Government claim for duty having been made good.

5. Serious disputes have been originated on this account, and in one case the importer obtained the [illegible] the Police Office for the removal of [illegible] wharf, which the master's [illegible] but payment [illegible] the master has the power to detain [illegible] he may be permitted to do so, and if he has not, the Custom House may then feel it has the power to direct their removal from its premises.

7. [illegible] VI. of 1863 is silent upon the point, and therefore the English Carriers' Law may perhaps settle it. I made application to Calcutta to ascertain the practice there, and have been informed by the Collector of Customs as follows:—

"I do not interfere with a commander of a vessel landing his goods before the period of 15 days specified in section 52 of the Customs Act, further than that I do not allow goods so landed to remain outside. They are passed at once into the Custom House, where a shed is allotted for their receipt, but the goods remain in the custody of the commander's sircar—that is so far as the responsibility goes. Each shed has two passing officers—one who notes receipts, the other delivery—so that the revenue is perfectly secure.

"If an importer, owner, or consignee makes application for such goods at the Custom House, he gets delivery on payment of duty and any wharfage due. The goods having been delivered before the dates prescribed, must be delivered to the owner &c., as the commander ought to have retained them on board and has landed them for his own convenience. Under such circumstances, the commander, as a rule, is generally willing to forego the landing charges: but he has no lien on the goods for such charges, unless *landed* after 15 days have expired."

8. It will be seen from this that at Calcutta the Custom House allows the goods to pass and does not admit the right of the master to detain them. I question, however, if such a proceeding is quite legal, the master of the vessel being the carrier bound to give over the goods to the consignee, and not therefore liable to have the Custom House stepping in between himself and the owner merely because the goods have been intermediately landed on the Custom House premises with the permission of the authorities.—I have the honor, &c.,

G. Inverarity, Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Castle, 14th Oct. 1864.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, No. 2154, dated 25th August 1864, stating that Act. VI. of 1863 does not decide whether the master of a vessel has the power to detain goods landed by him within 15 days, in the event of consignees refusing to pay landing and other charges claimed, and requesting instruction on the subject.

Memorandum from the Solicitor to Government No. 406, dated 27th September 1864, reporting on the above.

Resolution.—A copy of Mr. Bickersteth's report to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, for his guidance.

E. W. Ravenscroft, Acting Secy. to Govt.

To the Commissioner of Customs, &c., with copy of Mr. Bickersteth's report (No. 406). dated 27th September 1864.

Report by the Solicitor to Government.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864.

The law in this case appears to be remarkably clear, and it is only the practice of the Customs authorities in doing that which they have no authority to do which causes any difficulty.

2. By Section 52 of Act 1863, If the consignees of goods do not land them within 15 days after the entry of the ship, or within such further period as the bill of lading specifies, the master may send them to the Custom House and the officer in charge is to grant receipts for them, and if notice in writing is given that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight or other charges of a stated amount, such officer is bound to hold the goods until the freight duties and other charges are paid.

3. And by Section 54, If any earlier period than 15 days is specified in the bill of lading for the discharge of any goods, and the consignee does not land them within such period, they may be landed at the Custom House in the same way and are to remain subject to the same lien for charges.

4. By Section 55, At any time after the ship's arrival the officer in charge of the Custom House may, with the consent of the master, cause any *small* package or parcel of goods to be taken to the Custom House, and if it remains unclaimed at the expiration of the 15, or other specified number of days, then the master may give the notice mentioned in section 52, and the Customs officer shall hold the goods as provided in that section.

5. It is, I think, abundantly clear from these provisions that it is only in the case of a small package or parcel of goods that the Customs authorities have any right to receive part of a ship cargo before the expiration of fifteen or other specified number of days, and if the necessities of a ship require that she should land part of her cargo at once, the master should make provision accordingly in the bills of lading he signs.

6. If, notwithstanding the direction contained in the Act (which I think leaves no room for doubt that unless a shorter period has been fixed by the bills of lading fifteen days shall be allowed to the consignee to remove his goods, before the master is empowered to send them to the Custom House)—the officer in charge of the Custom House thinks it expedient to curtail, the time allowed by law, and to permit the goods to be sent to the Custom House before the expiration of the prescribed period, I think he would be held to have ceased to act as a public functionary under the Act, and to be acting as the private agent of the master or owner of the vessel, and, if so, he should look to his principal for instructions as well as for an indemnity, for the Act of the Legislative Council affords him neither the one nor the other.

7. The only course that I can suggest for the protection of an officer so is acting that he should decline to receive goods (other than small packages under section 55) before the time when authorized to do so by law unless the master expressly and distinctly abandons any lien he may have upon them.

J. F. Bickersteth, Solicitor to Government.

Bombay, Office of the Commissioner of Customs, 17th October 1864.

True copies forwarded for the information and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner P. D.

2. In respect to goods, the permission to land which is granted before the completion of the 15 working days required by law, they should be allowed to land them upon the wharf on the condition only, that the commander of the vessel forgoes all lien upon them, landing charges &c., as suggested in the last para. of the report of the Goverament solicitor, and as appears to be the practice at Calcutta.

3. It is particularly directed therefore, that this be made known to all masters of vessels seeking to land cargo before the 15 days, and their consent in writing must be taken.

G. Inverarity, Commissioner of Customs.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—22nd October.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

A Dishonest Servant.—A young Parsee, by name Byramjee Shapoorjee, servant in the employ of Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, was placed at the bar, charged with the theft of certain gold ornaments and wearing apparel and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,200, the property of Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Wadia.

Mr. Mayhew conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Nusserwanjee defended the accused.

Framjee Rustomjee Wadia sworn, and examined by Mr. Mayhew, stated:—I am a merchant and live in Khetwaddy. I know the prisoner at the bar, Byramjee Shapoorjee. He was a servant in the employment of my brother, Cursetjee Rustomjee, who lived in the same house with me. During the last twelve months I have missed out of my house clothes and ornaments of the value of about Rs. 1,200. On the 6th or 7th of September last I received information from one Ramchunder Bhowaneesunker relative to my missing property, who is a mehta in my service. After he had given me the information referred to, he went out, and returned with the violet colored sarree now produced, I identified it as mine. I missed that sarree from my house in the month of June last. I then reported the matter to the police, and Constable Wakefield came to my house, and made enquiries. On the following day, the 8th or 9th of September, Constable Wakefield brought to me the red and blue silk sarrees, now produced; I missed these two sarrees from my house at the end of June or beginning of July last. On the 10th of October, instant, Baloo Havildar brought to me the other five red silk sarrees and the two gold bangles, now produced. I identified them to be my property. I missed those five sarrees and the two gold bangles from my house in the month of August last. At the same time I saw the prisoner in the custody of the police. He left my brother's service on the 5th September. My brother discharged him for using abusive and threatening language. That language related to the thefts in my house, of which I had accused him. The violet colored silk sarree is of the value of Rs. 30. The red and blue sarrees are of the value of thirty-five rupees each, or Rs. 70. The other five red silk sarrees, now produced, are of the value of forty-five rupees each, or Rs. 225 together. The two gold bangles are of the value of Rs. 125. All the aforesaid articles are my own property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee.—I am a member of a joint Parsee family. This is my own property, not that of the joint family. The sarrees and bangles are my wife's property. I do not recollect whether they were purchased with my own money, but I know they are my property. The sarrees labelled A., B., and C. were never in the possession of my brother Cursetjee's wife. It is usual in a family like mine, on great occasions, to present servants with clothes, sarees inclusive. In our house we have about a dozen servants, male and female. I have heard that while the prisoner was in our service clothes were presented to him, but not sarrees. The ladies of the family generally give presents to the servants. At the time I missed the sarree labeled A, I missed other clothes which I have not recovered. In the month of June my wife complained that she had missed the sarrees and other things. I first knew of the thefts in my house in January last. We dismissed three servants on suspicion.

Re-examined by Mr. Mayhew.—I dismissed the three servants on suspicion in the month of February. All these sarrees were in my possession subsequent to the month of February.

Ramchunder Bhowaneesunker, a mehta in the service of the prosecutor, was next examined, whose evidence was to the effect that one day, about five months ago, he saw the prisoner in the Kalbadevi Road. He had then the three sarrees in his possession, which he was offering for sale to people passing on the road. One day witness received from one Sudasew Wishwanath the violet colored sarree which he took to the prosecutor.

Sudasew Wishwanath, mehta in the service of one Lalljee Natha, identified the violet colored sarree, which he bought from the accused about five months ago.

Several other witnesses were also examined at considerable length, who materially corroborated the statement of the last witness.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Wednesday the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The prisoner was released on bail.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 12th October 1864.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Forbes and Mr. Justice Tucker.)

RIGHTS OF AN OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

In re Hunt, Monnet & Co., exparte Gamble, Official Assignee, &c.

[illegible] and Mr. Dunbar, [illegible] Kelly and Hore, and Mr. McCombie for the Official Assignee; Mr. White and Mr. Bayley and others for different opposing creditors.

Sir Joseph Arnould delivered judgment as follows:—

In this case cause was shown on Wednesday (5th October) against several rules granted by this Court on the 21st of last September, at the instance of the Official Assignee of Insolvent, against Bholagir Mangir and other Poona creditors of the Insolvent Firm of Messrs. Hunt, Monnet and Co. Of these creditors all except two were creditors holding decrees. The rules served on all those creditors with the exception of Bholagir called upon each of them to show cause why an order of the Judge of Poona of the 29th August last (confirming a previous order of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona of the 16th June last) should not be reversed or varied, and the order served on Bholagir called on him to show cause why an order of the same Judge, made on the first of September last, refusing to entertain an appeal against the decree of the 28th of June last of the same principal Sudder Ameen made in Bholagir's favour against the Insolvent estate, should not be reversed or varied. The following are the material facts in the case. It being known that the firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co. was in difficulties, the Poona creditors of that firm in the earlier part of the present year filed several suits against the firm in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of that city. It is not necessary to go minutely into the facts and dates of the different suits in order to decide on the merits of the present application. It would be necessary no doubt to ascertain and state them with minute accuracy in a case where the question of priority as between the Official Assignee and the creditors had to be determined. But that is not the question which we have to determine here and now. For the present purpose it is sufficient to state that Bholagir and several of the other creditors obtained decrees on, before, or shortly after the 28th of June, and under all these decrees the attachments were placed on the property of the Insolvent firm at Poona in the course of the 30th of June. In the case of one of the creditors the attachment was not, it appears, placed till the 4th of July, in the case of two of the creditors, their suits were still pending (i.e. no decree had been passed in their favour) on the 20th July, the day on which the Official Assignee made his first application to this Court, and since which date all the suits and proceedings thereon have remained in *statu quo*. After the creditors in Poona had been thus exerting themselves, steps were taken in Bombay to declare the firm insolvent. On the 30th June, Monnet filed a petition in the Insolvent Court on which, on the same day, the order was made under the 21st Section of the Insolvent Act, vesting all the real and personal estate of the firm of Hunt, Monnet and Co., in the Official Assignee. On the 30th of June, therefore, the Official Assignee had vested in him for the benefit of the general body of the creditors all the estate and interest of *Insolvent firm* and on the 1st July all the separate estate of the Insolvent partner James Hunt. On the 1st of July Hunt was adjudicated an Insolvent on the petition of a creditor, and under Section XI. of the Act his estate, the unusual order having been subsequently made, vested as from the date of the petition and adjudication in the Official Assignee. It may be as well to state clearly the effect of this vesting order under the Indian Insolvent Act (1 Vic. Chap. XXI.) By Sections 7 and 11 of that Act from the moment of the vesting order being made all the property, real and personal, of the Insolvents, and all their future rights to any such property, "whether within the territories within the limits of the Charter of the (late) East India Company, or without," and all debts due or growing due to them, became absolutely vested in the Official Assignee as trustee for the general body of creditors from the date of the Insolvents' petition (under section 7) and from the date of the creditor's petition and adjudication (under section 11). The rights of the Official Assignee for the benefit of the general body of creditors over the property of the Insolvent lawfully vested in him, wherever that property may be situated, all rights that must be respected and recognised not within the limits of the Presidency Town jurisdiction only but by all courts wherever situated, in which the Official Assignee has reason to appear on behalf of the general body of creditors. The Official Assignee, having thus obtained his two vesting orders, one on the 30th June, the other on the 1st of July, presented himself on the 4th of July in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona, where and when he made what we must consider an ill-advised application. Instead of applying as he might and ought under section 246 of the Civil Procedure Code to have the attachments, already laid on, removed, he made an application alike unsupported, as will presently appear, either by principle or precedent. He applied to the Principal Sudder Ameen not to lay on any more attachments, to recognise him in his capacity of Official Assignee, and as such to add him as a party under section 73 of the Procedure Code, not only in the suits which were then pending but also in the suits in which a decree had been already passed. The Principal Sudder Ameen took time to consider this application and on the 16th July refused it, on the ground that if treated as an application to be added as a party to the suits he could not entertain it under sec. 73 of the Civil Procedure Code, and if treated as an application to stay proceedings under section XLIX. of the Insolvent Act the Official Assignee had no *locus standi*, since that section only gives him power to stay proceedings as to debts or demands actually entered in the schedule and which are proved to the satisfaction of the Court, applied to to be the identical debts or demands which form the subject of claim in the suits or proceedings which it is sought to stay. Immediately after this order was given the Official Assignee [illegible] the order [illegible] having unproperly declined to interfere, the Official Assignee on the 20th July came before this Court and obtained two rules, 1. A rule absolute for the stay of proceedings in the case of that class of suits in which a decree had been then already given until the Official Assignee should have time to make further application if so advised either to the Insolvent Court in Bombay or to the Courts in Poona, or until further order. 2. With regard to the two suits then pending the Court was induced, at the strong solicitation of the counsel for the Official Assignee, to grant a *rule nisi* calling on the defendants in those two suits to show cause why the Official Assignee should not be entered on the record as a co-defendant; the Court intimating at the time that they granted even a *rule nisi* with considerable reluctance, and that the applicant must take it entirely at his own risk. Having thus obtained a further stay of the proceedings, the Official Assignee appealed to Mr. Walter, the District Judge of Poona, against the order of the Principal Sudder Ameen of the 16th June. On the 29th of August Mr. Walter made the first of the two orders which it is now sought to set aside, viz., an order confirming that of the Principal Sudder Ameen of the 16th June, both as to the suits in which decrees had been actually passed and also as to the two suits which were then pending. As regards the first class of suits the grounds of Mr. Walter's decision may be shortly thus stated, regarding the application of the Official Assignee as an application to be made a party to suits in which decrees had been actually passed against the Insolvent estate, the Official Assignee had shown no ground of law, either in the Insolvent Act or under the Civil Procedure Code, on which such application should be based; regarding his application on the other hand as an application under section 49 of the Insolvent Act to stay proceedings, the short and complete answer was that such section could by its terms only apply to cases in which a schedule had actually been filed, and in which it was proved to the satisfaction of the Court, to whom the application was made, that the proceedings sought to be stayed were proceedings arising out of suits founded on the identical debts or demands entered in such schedule against the names of the several creditors by whom such suits had been respectively filed. As no schedule had been filed in this Insolvency at the time of the application in question (in fact, as we were informed in the course of the case, no schedule had been filed until a week or so before the last argument before us was brought on) the application, regarded as an application to stay proceedings, must of course fail. With regard to the application of the Official Assignee to be admitted as a party in the two pending suits, Mr. Walter held that though, under section 73 of the Civil Procedure Code, the same objections did not exist as in the case of the suits in which decrees had been passed, yet that he found nothing in the Procedure Code to favour such an application by the Official Assignee, section 106 of the Code applying only to suits brought by insolvent plaintiffs, and leaving suits against insolvent defendants to the operation of the previously existing law, as to staying proceedings in these suits, he thought the objection arising out of the want of a schedule was as applicable to this class of suits as to those in which decrees had been passed, and, therefore, as to those two suits also, he confirmed the order of the Principal Sudder Ameen. An attempt was then made to induce Mr. Walter to admit an appeal against the decree passed on the 28th June by the Principal Sudder Ameen in favour of Bholagir. On the 1st September last Mr. Walter made an order rejecting this appeal, on the ground that as he had already decided that the Official Assignee had no right as such to be heard as a party in that suit or in proceedings taken thereon, so he had no right to present an appeal against the decree passed thereon. In order to ascertain whether Mr. Walter was right or wrong in the three classes of orders he thus made—it will be requisite to state briefly the effect of insolvency on the relative rights of the Official Assignee and the creditors of an insolvent:—

1st. In regard to suits pending at the date of the vesting order, 2nd in regard to suits in which a decree has passed at the date of the vesting order, but in which attachment has not there been laid on, or in which an auction sale under the decree has not taken place. We will consider first the rule as to pending suits founded on contracts (as the suits now in question all are. In suits founded on contract, (with very few exceptions) in which the Insolvent was a plaintiff, the old rule was that the suit abated, that is came to an end by the insolvency of the plaintiff; this remained the rule in England till the year 1852 when the Common Law Procedure Act of that year (15 and 16 Vic., c. 76, section 142) provided "that the bankruptcy or insolvency of the plaintiff in any action which the Assignees might maintain for the benefit of the creditors, shall not be pleaded in bar to such action, unless the Assignees decline to continue it and give security for the costs thereof, &c., and in case the Assignees neglect or refuse to continue the action and give such security &c. the defendant, may within eight days after such neglect or refusal, plead the bankruptcy or insolvency."

This only affects the suits pending at the time of the vesting order in which the insolvent is plaintiff, and as to these suits, and these only, it gives the Assignees a power they did not before possess (and which they can of course only exercise within the strict limits of the Statute), not indeed of being added as parties to the suit with the bankrupt (such a thing was never thought of), but of carrying on the suit on behalf of the general body of the creditors in substitution and in lieu of the insolvent. As to suits pending at the date of the vesting order in which the insolvent is defendant, they are not touched by the Statute; they remain as they were at Common Law, as to them the Assignees have no power whatsoever of continuing to defend them in substitution of the insolvent, far less any power of getting themselves added as co-defendants in such suits, together with the insolvent. The law as to pending suits is the same in India as in England, except indeed in so far as section 49 of the Indian Insolvent Act has supplied a procedure for the stay of suits pending against the insolvent as defendant, which does not exist so far as we can discover in any of the English Insolvency Acts and to which reference [illegible] this clause only applies after a schedule has been filed. With regard to pending suits in which the insolvent is plaintiff, section 106 of the Code of Civil Procedure is (except a slight improvement in language in the concluding words of the clause) the same as section 142 of the English Common Law Procedure Act of 1852. The result then is, that as to suits pending at the date of the vesting order in which the insolvent is plaintiff the law in England and India is the same, viz., that the Official Assignee may, on certain specified conditions, carry on such suits for the benefit of the general body of creditors, in substitution of, but not as, co-plaintiff on the record with the insolvent. As to pending suits in which the insolvent is a defendant, the law in India is the same as the law in England, except that under section 49 of the Indian Insolvent Act the Courts in India are specially directed after filing of the insolvent's schedule and before his discharge, to stay suits and all proceedings therein founded on any debt or demand inserted in the schedule, or proof to the Court's satisfaction that the debt or demand so inserted in the schedule are indentical with that which forms the subject of the suits &c. which they are asked to stay. As to any power of continuing such actions in substitution of the insolvent defendant, or of being made parties to the suit in addition to the insolvent defendant, the Official Assignee in India has not such power, any more than the corresponding functionary in England. Section 29 of the Indian Insolvent Act, on which some stress was laid in the course of the argument, gives the Official Assignee no such power, that relates not at all to suits pending at the time of the insolvency, but to suits which, but for the insolvency, the insolvent himself might have commenced, prosecuted or defended, and which, therefore, the Official Assignee, after the insolvency, shall not be precluded, provided *he first obtains the leave of the Court*, from commencing, prosecuting, or defending in his own name, as Official Assignee of the Insolvent, for the benefit of the general body of the creditors. This section has no application whatever to suits commenced, prosecuted, or in course of being defended by the insolvent at or before the date of the insolvency, i. e., of the vesting order. Having now seen how insolvency affects the relative rights of the Official Assignee and the creditors of the insolvent as to suits pending at the date of the petition, we next proceed to consider their relative rights as to suits in which judgment has been given, or, in the language of the Civil Procedure Code, in which a decree has been passed prior to that date. As to this neither in England, nor in India, have the Assignees of an insolvent ever been held to have the power, after judgment and decree, *to get themselves made parties to the suit with a view of moving for new trial, setting aside the judgment, or for any other purpose whatsoever*. They have invariably been left in such cases to try their right to the property, at the time of execution, as against the creditor, by action brought, either against the Sheriff for an improper execution of the decree, or against the purchaser under the decree; the former mode of procedure being that generally adopted. The most of the English cases have been decided on the rights of Assignees of bankrupts, bankruptcy and insolvency as is well known, having been long distinguished from one another in the English system, and insolvency, being of comparatively recent introduction. The principal distinction as effecting the present point between the two systems is this that in the bankruptcy the right of property vests in the Assignees as from the date of the act of bankruptcy, which was often a secret act, whereas in the insolvency, it vests from the date of the petition of the insolvent, or from the date of the petition of a creditor followed by adjudication of insolvency, both of which are acts sufficiently public and notorious. As far back as the year 1756 the law was fixed by the well-known decision of Lord Mansfield in Cooper *vs.* Chittee (1st Burrows 20) that a Sheriff who has seized the goods of a bankrupt after an Act of Bankruptcy, but before the commission (or fiat), and sold them after the commission (or fiat) and assignment, is liable to an action brought to the suits of the Assignees of a bankrupt for the recovery of goods of their value. The rule is established by this case, proven on the plain principle that when the Sheriff so sold, that which he sold was not the property of the bankrupt (which alone he was authorized to sell), but the property of the Assignees—as is well-known to the English lawyer. It was also decided that the Assignees might, as the English law phrase is, "Waive the tort," and proceed against the Sheriff as for the breach of an implied contract for the proceeds of the goods (Kitchen *vs.* Campbell, 3 Wils 304,—Young *vs.* Marshall 8 Bing. 43; Clarke *vs.* Gilbert 2 Bing. IV. c. 343) and the principle of the above decisions was extended to insolvency in the case of Grooves *vs.* Cowham, 10 Bing 5 (a case decided on the 34th Section of the Insolvent Act, 7 Geo. IV., c. 57). The operation of this rule of law was altered as to Sheriffs in 1831 by the interpleader Act (1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 58) which enabled the Sheriff immediately on claim being made against him by the Assignees, to refer to the Courts the determination of the question of property in the goods as between the execution creditors (or decree holders) and the Assignees. Further with a view to the protection of execution creditors from the operation of secret acts of bankruptcy, changes were introduced into the law, first by the 2nd and 3rd Vic., c. 29, subsequently and more completely by the 12 and 13 Vic., c 106, section 133, the result of which is as follows: all attachments against the lands of a bankrupt *bona fide* executed by seizure, and all attachments against the goods of a bankrupt *bona fide* executed by seizure and sale, shall be deemed valid, notwithstanding any prior Act of Bankruptcy, provided the creditors, at the time of levying the attachment, had no notice of any prior Act of Bankruptcy. The inter-pleader act and the legislative provisions last referred to have never been introduced into India, in point of fact they were not so much wanted here, the insolvency system established by the Indian Insolvent Act 1 Vic., c. 21, vesting the property of the insolvent in the Official Assignee, not from the date of a prior act of Bankruptcy, which might be and often was of a secret nature, but from the date of the petition of the insolvent, or of a creditor, followed by adjudication of insolvency, both of which were acts public in their nature and duly chronicled in the official *Gazettes* of the several Presidencies. [illegible] the Official Assignee in India was left to pursue his remedy against the Sheriff as prescribed by the Common Law of England. Since the Code of Civil Procedure has become the law regulating the practice of the High Court with regard to all civil suits of every description between party and party, the proper course of the Official Assignee to pursue is that prescribed by Sections 246 and 247 of the Code, viz., by claim, in the first instance, to remove the attachment, and if that be refused by order of the Court (against which order there is no appeal), then by suit to establish his right, which suit must be brought within a year. As, however, by section 17 of the Letters Patent the practice of the Insolvent Court (where any such practice is specially pointed out by the Insolvent Act or the rules formed under it) is not to be effected by the amalgamation of the Courts. It would appear clear that under section 49 of the Insolvent Act, the Official Assignee *after* schedule filed, and before the discharge of the insolvent, might still apply to any Court in which a suit has been brought against the insolvent for any debt or demand admitted in the schedule, or disputed as to amount only, for a stay of process or execution. In the present case as no schedule was filed till long after the date of Mr. Gamble's application to the Principal Sudder Ameen at Poona of the 4th July, the Official Assignee cannot of course avail himself of this section to justify the application he so made. Things being as they were on the 4th July his only proper course would have been to have applied to the Principal Sudder Ameen under section 246 of the Procedure Code. Mr. Gamble in para. 8 of the 2nd of the petition, which he filed in this Court on the 20th July last, says that, "after the Principal Sudder Ameen had refused his application to be admitted as a party, he deemed it inadvisable and futile to apply to that officer to have the attachment removed." He ought so to have applied in the first instance; having failed to do so he has lost his right so to apply, section 247 requiring that all claims under section 246 shall be made *at the earliest opportunity* to the Court which shall have ordered the attachment. The above exposition of the law enables us at once to dispose of all these rules. It being quite clear that the Official Assignee had no legal right to apply to the Principal Sudder Ameen to be made a party either to the suits pending at the date of his application of the 4th of July, or to the other suits in which a decree had been previously passed, or to have proceedings stayed therein, it followed that the order of the Principal Sudder Ameen of the 16th of July refusing that application, and the order of the Judge of the 29th of August confirming that order, were perfectly right; and, consequently, that each one of the rules calling upon the several parties respectively named therein to show cause why Mr. Walter's order of the 29th July should not be reversed, must be discharged with costs on the Official Assignee. It being equally clear from what we have already said that the Official Assignee had no *locus standi* or legal right to appeal against the decree passed in Bholagir's favour on the 28th of June. It follows that the rule calling on Bholagir to show cause why Mr. Walter's order of the 1st September, refusing to entertain such appeal, should not be reversed or varied, should also be discharged with costs.

The order of the Court therefore in regard to all these rules is, that they be one and all discharged with costs.

Costs throughout to be borne by the Official Assignee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AHMEDABAD RACES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Having lately had brought to my notice a growing evil against which I think the public should be warned, I hope you will give insertion to this

Notice.

Parties are hereby cautioned against putting any faith in announcements to the effect that there ever will be Races (barring the usual ethnological species) at Ahmedabad until in the natural course of Army and Civil relief a more sporting element be infused into the community of that station.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—If "Fair Play" had enquired of Signor Cagli whether the Reserved Seats were to be reserved only for Subscribers on Subscription Nights at the Italian Opera, he would probably not have thought it worth while to write his grievance to the public papers. Such, however, I am assured is the case; and it is, I think, quite clear, that under the circumstances under which these subscriptions to the Opera were collected it would now be impossible to allot seats without giving very great offence to a very great number of people. As it is there will be ample room for all the subscribers in the Reserved Seats to see and hear comfortably, and for my part I am fully convinced that no inconvenience will be experienced from the adoption of the present arrangement.

H.

TRANSMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The doctrine of transmigration of souls appears to be borne out, to some extent, by the fact, that great men in different ages express the same lofty sentiments, though not always in the same words. We have just had an instance of this in the leading article of this day's *Times of India*; for who that has read this long article, that the Editor has written all about himself, does not recognize in it the spirit of Dogberry? We cannot but regret, however, that transmigration has rendered the spirit so diffuse that he has taken a whole column to express what he originally said far more concisely in the following words:—"Dost thou not suspect my place? Dost thou not suspect my years? O, that he were here to write me down an ass!—but, masters, remember, that I am an ass; though it be not written down, yet forget not that I am an ass." Pray then gratify the poor fellow, and write him down an ass and have done with him.

GUIDE.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Certain signs which we have duly noted satisfy us that the Traffic Department of the G. I. P. Railway reads the *Bombay Gazette* and takes lessons from its admonitions. Two extra first-class carriages have [illegible] waiting at the [illegible] have been put [illegible] occasion requiring. Such occasion arose last Monday evening, just a week after the unseemly crush of first-class passengers into inadequate space so strongly protested against in your columns.

We have no doubt that the said Traffic Department is fully aware that a native holiday comes at the end of this week, and that it has seen the advertisement of our hundred and fifty banks that they will be closed next Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, which is a sign of a general exodus; and that arrangements will be made to meet the demand of the public for fair accommodation for travelling. The afternoon and night trains of Friday, and the morning and afternoon trains of Saturday will doubtless be largely indented on for first-class passages to Nacel and perhaps in a less degree to Khandalla. It will lend a charm to Matheran and tend to make Railway trips on holiday occasions more popular if excursionists find nothing to inconvenience them but the unrailwaylike speed of fifty-three miles in three hours, (that is if no accident happens), or six hours if a screw goes loose. Commending ourselves to your advocacy and to the care of the whole body of Railway employés, we remain, &c.,

NAPOLEON SMITH.
JOHN BROWN.
JACK ROBINSON.
PAUL JONES.
And nearly five thousand others.

THE "ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—As the "Alliance Financial Corporation" has been so favourably received by the public, I trust that you will allow me space in your journal to contradict statements which have appeared in the money article of the *Bombay Saturday Review*, to the effect that the Promoters have reserved to themselves four-fifths of the shares of the Corporation, and have *unfairly* distributed the remaining number amongst the public generally. Without entering into the question of the right of Promoters to exercise their own discretion as to whom and in what proportions the shares shall be allotted, I think it due to those interested publicly to state the course which we have adopted. The capital of the Company is one crore of rupees divided into twenty-five thousand shares, and the Promoters (six in all) have reserved to themselves sixteen hundred each of this number; the remainder nearly sixteen thousand have been in various ways distributed to the public. Any shareholder or gentleman connected with the press may see the allotment list by applying to Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of the Company; and I challenge any one to say that the distribution has been otherwise than fair. Of course the success with which the Company has been launched is calculated to cause expressions of dissatisfaction from the majority of the writers of nearly two hundredweight of letters of application who have been deprived of the opportunity of disposing of allotments at a large premium. I may also add that the Promoters determined from the first not to sell a single share of the number reserved to themselves until a very large profit (at least ten lacs) had been made by the Company in its operations. This is at least some guarantee of our good faith. As regards our knowledge of Finance matters generally, I will leave the public to accept or otherwise the opinion of the gentleman who writes the money articles referred to.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS DIVER.

One of the Promoters of the "Alliance Financial Corporation."

THE INVENTIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS OF GENIUS IN BOMBAY DURING THE AMERICAN WAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

2.—The Financial Association of India and China.

Sir,—It is impossible to separate the "Brick and Tile Company" from the "Financial Association of India and China" by reason of the blood alliance between them, both being the offspring of one Andrew Grant, a man now famous in this city for bringing into being his first born *the* Financial, surnamed Association, a name derived from the company he kept while in the Brick and Tile line. I am always proud to know a man who will not allow old associations to die out, and the general public voice of welcome which has been given to young "Brick and Tile" shows unmistakeably the veneration in which the worthy parent is held. So great has the name of Andrew Grant become in the development circles of Bombay, that five thousand wealthy men can always be found ready to endorse their names to a deed for a cat skinning or monkey training association. No wonder that when he claps his mighty to the distal end of the handspike and uses Cursondass Madhowdass as a lever, he can easily move the world itself.

What was the development of the "Financial" to him? He got the idea out overland from Paris and managed the "Association" here, and the two were combined in a "brace of shakes." At first it was given out to be a Leviathan, then a Whale, and at the latter probability the popular belief stands at present. A Purbhoo acquaintance of mine has a well-executed delineation of what he calls the Financial Association animal. The head looks like an alligator, with jaws separated like the lid of a box, and seems to be able to swallow anything, the back fin is intended to represent a Brick, and the caudal end is half rounded over as if it had been squeezed, and is made to resemble a "Tile," while on the arch of the skull there is ingeniously fastened a "China Trunk." It was in consequence of the popular error that the Financial Association was a fish, that Premchund refused to [illegible] a [illegible] do [illegible] Andrew Grant [illegible] the [illegible] at Premchund and this vexed him. Calling for a stick to smash it, he was desired by an old Brahmin who expected a slice to refrain from taking life. This sobered Premchund and he walked sulkily away to do the next best thing that occurred to him. Under the pretence of taking the fish or the animal melting, he coaxed it off to Robert Frith's rooms and got Crawford to fill it with Back Bays till its belly ached and a doctor was sent for, who pronounced the case to be a bad one of "Abstipation hard Jam." Immediate emptying was ordered: first quicksilver, then a galvanic battery, and lastly gunpowder were tried; all failed in removing the Back Bays till Andrew Grant was sent for, who soon ascertained the wrong course of treatment which was being used. "The 'Jam' wants to 'go up'" said he, not down; what a parcel of stupids you must be: bring hither a shark-line." He hooked the Jam and commenced to pull till he was as red in the face as a gabbling turkey, but it was all to no purpose, the "Abstipation hard Jam" remains a fixture under the ribs to the present day producing violent colic to both the "Financial" and Andrew Grant, who still continues to pull daily at the line like a Brick, to the no small amusement of that mischief-loving Premchand, who it is believed knows a medicine to "get rid" of the feed but won't administer it.

Though the Financial has a wide jaw and capacious swallow, the eliminative channels appear to be not only irregular in their course, but blind at their extremities. An operation is wanted on the Peg and Mallet system, but before proceeding to such an extremity a large dose of Bricks and Tiles has been recommended by Andrew Grant consisting of five lakhs in the aggregate, and if this does not shake through the Financial, then a Tent Lascar is to be called in to restore the balance.

The "Financial" virtue lies in the "credit system." Now think of the benefits which this must have brought to many a hungry shark who knew not where or how to procure a dinner? It has given respectability and dog-cart convenience to hundreds of shaky beings who couldn't get porridge before. You can go to Pallonjee's for a tiffin and send the Bill to the Financial for adjustment on the "Credit Mobilier" plan, and you avoid the bother of carrying pice about and soiling your pockets. Finance means income says orthodox Johnson; we may be pretty sure then the Financial means to have an income, and the Association means to have an income, and the promoters mean to have an income, and the shareholders mean to have an income, and the constituents mean to have an income, so that it's all income together, and no outgoings as in common Banks. No wonder the "Financial" stands high in reputation with all who want an income. And the difference between a Bank and a Finance Association consists in the former giving a dividend for shares, while in the latter you get a black dog for a white monkey. It is quite clear Financials must continue to rise, for Andrew Grant has just sent a proposal to Sir Charles Trevelyan to farm the salaries of all public servants in the Bombay Presidency, the money to be paid by Government to the Financial Association in advance half-yearly as the Treasure chest in Calcutta is now as full as it can hold. The amount of *relief* which this scheme is proposed to afford to all servants on fixed salaries is 5 per cent. on salaries under 100 rupees, 10 per cent. on salaries under 200, and 20 per cent. on salaries above 200. The relief is then in inverse proportion to the wants of Government servants, but this is to be overcome by the grant of Batta at 15 per cent. to those on small salaries. Then there's the Stock Exchange ground which the Financial was going to buy but didn't, and the "Rooms" which were to have been built but weren't. It could never be ascertained why this project was permitted to slip through, after the expected shares were quoted at 24 premium, except that it appeared pretty evident to the Promoters that a Bannia Broker would rather dirty his toes in the mud and wet his dhotur in the rain than pay 10 rupees a month for the accommodation of a chair in the Exchange Rooms. This bone which has been rejected by the Financial has been greedily seized on by one Jonson, or Monson, or Tonson, all the way from Delhi. As this Monsieur Tonson is probably selected for a corner in the "Developments" it's as well to let him lie dormant at present with the bone under his paw.

The "hen and chickens" idea is a favourite with the Promoters of the "Financial," and at one time this young lady bid fair to cackle over a numerous brood. But what with Andrew Grant and his stick turning over the eggs too frequently, and that chap Smith working away at his horse-shoes in too near proximity to the baskets, many of the ova turned blue. This happened with the "Powder Works purchase"; it was teazed and turned over till it attracted Premchund's notice, and that Merry-Andrew played Sad-Andrew the prank of swallowing the cherry himself and offering little Andrew only a pill. This would not have happened had Mackintosh been left to look after the broth. The thing is vexing, as Premchand has just turned in 50 per cent. on his purchase, realizing a profit of 20 lakhs, which must have looked proud in the balance sheet of the "Financial." When will these Directors learn wisdom? If I were the holder of a hundred shares I wouldn't stop till I had them voted out of office. There's a great talk made of the peculiarities of the system of these Associations, but nobody knows how to work them. I shall probably be indignantly referred to the "Brick and Tile Company" in refutation; I shall be told how every competitor has been out-distanced. Yes, I reply to the shareholders, your Directors are quite safe among the Bricks and Tiles, as safe as they would be among Tar and Feathers: who would disturb them pray? But an inaugurative flourish of trumpets by the Chamber of Commerce mouth-piece, and a premium of 90 per cent. on the shares in May last, should have had something more to show at the next meeting than a Tile behind Andrew Grant's back, and a Brick in Mr. Smith's pocket.

This suggestive hobby of Financial Associations, while it has done nothing in the original but consume its own smoke, has brought out such a number of repetitions that we are well-nigh swamped with them. The thing is like the itch, and must be cured with sulphur and saltpetre, well rubbed in. Sir Joseph Arnould has judicially declared that no man of position should set a bad example to inferiors; and I take Sir Joseph to have arrived at a very keen conclusion. Every man with five rupees in his pocket wants to get up a "Financial" like Andrew Grant. Confounded impudence this! There's Cummulsey Premjee of the *Times of India* wants to get up a "Balloon Financial," and Charley Lake of the Jail is beating up a "Financial" to increase the accommodation in the Debtor's Prison. Bacon got up a philosophy which has been called "inductive," and which is always seeking fruit. How much of the inductive produce will the Financial have to show at the end of the year? The present of a few "Chinas," against the purchase of a few "Back Bays"? The shareholders of the Financial might well have looked forward to the development of a string of the minor paying concerns in a year of such unprecedented prosperity and success, and they will probably want to know "the reason why." It will not do to tell them to "enquire within for everything" as they are sure to be guilty of the sin of referring to the Prospectus, the opening speeches, and small newspaper puffs. Why not call a general meeting at once to hear about "progress?" What's the use of waiting till the end of the year to be then told the boat didn't go faster because her bottom wanted scrubbing? Why not get her into fresh water where the barnacles will fall off without the scrubbing? A year's delay may lose 50 lakhs in these times. If the Financial shares, now bearing premia of 50 per cent., are much too high for the expectations and profits, bring the facts and figures under the sun at once. There will be temporary depreciation in all probability, but there will be life and activity thereafter; there will be a more certain bottom to sail in, there will be better canvas, better gear, a better cargo, a better crew, and, most of all, better pilots to meet the Cyclone which now appears no bigger than the top of Andrew Grant's hat, but which is coming faster perhaps than the close of the Financial year.

A premium of one hundred per cent. on the paid up capital requires no joke of a profit to substantiate it; and will the "Financial" be found up to the mark on the day of reckoning? I dread to see the effects of the extraordinary work of puffing to which this share-market is subjected, as its forebodes much evil. I dread to notice the singular disproportions which our Banking and Finance *operations* bear to *public scrutiny* and the influence of *general meetings*. The easy satisfaction of the two dozen shareholders who gather together like crows on such occasions and talk over foreign matters during the meeting, just holding breath for a moment while the ridiculous farce is proceeded with of thanking the Chairman "for his able conduct," are indications of "every one for himself and let old Nick take the hindmost," which are most deplorable, and, which will yet surely bring us to grief. Confidence in certain men whom we think we know, perhaps as good singers or good trenchers, may be misplaced if they turn out not to be quite such good Financial Directors. The time has arrived for seeing after these things, especially as we are blessed with a host of Financials, some of which will be sent to the immortal renown of the County Jail to get up Leather-grinding Associations under the influential direction of the Judges of the High Court.

Speculation must go on and my pen can't stop it. Andrew Grant, Mackintosh, and Smith can't stop it, and Beelzebub won't stop it. Too true alas! that I feel myself bound to cry down the carelessness and fancied security which I see around me, and prepare the minds of the weak and ignorant against the day of a downfall, hoping it may come in the softness and gentleness of a zephyr instead of in the disastrous fury of a destroying tornado.

I have exceeded the limits of your "allotment" in this letter and must now stop, but I promise to bring before your readers in my next that funny little boy of Andrew Grant's now familiarly known as the "Brick and Tile."

21st October.

Q.

CEYLON.

Steamers "Pearl" and "Jaffna."

It is rumoured that the Government of Ceylon has agreed to an offer of the Madras and Colombo Company for the purchase of the *Pearl*. We learn that the little *Jaffna* has gone to Calcutta to get her boilers properly repaired. This seems a bad look-out, so shortly after her arrival on this station.—*Colombo Observer, Oct. 10.*

MADRAS.

The Mercantile Community will not be sorry to find from the Notification in the *Gazette* of Friday evening last, that Mr. J. J. Franklin has returned to his post of Superintendent of Marine, and Protector of Emigrants. It is, we believe, no secret that his late substitute in the Marine Department has not succeeded in pleasing the Mercantile body, and an angry paper war has been carried on lately on the subject of the Pier. Government not having seen fit to place the Correspondence on the Editors' table, we have no means of forming an opinion respecting the merits of the dispute, but as soon as the Pier arrangements are made public, we shall have something to say on the subject generally. In the meantime we would suggest that the mooring buoys which have been lying on the beach for upwards of a year, may possibly be of some service in the element for which they were intended. The Emigration Agents, too, will doubtless be equally glad to be under Mr. Frankl[illegible]n's just if strict protectorate, although we [illegible] believe they have had every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Major Campbell has performed his not very agreeable duties.—*Times, Oct 17.*

THE CYCLONE.

(*From the Bombay Guardian.*)

We do not remember how many goodly ships were destroyed by the *Alabama* in her two years' cruise. The list was a very long one; the value of the property destroyed immense; the blow given to the American Mercantile Marine most serious. Yet, within a brief hour or two, a Cyclone at Calcutta has destroyed a greater amount of shipping. Not far from a hundred ships or steamers have been destroyed or disabled in the storm of the 5th of October; and the amount of loss sustained at that port is estimated at from two to three millions sterling, while the possibility of its being twice that is stated by a writer in the last *Friend of India*. But every fresh mail that reaches us carries higher the estimate of property destroyed and of lives lost. Upwards of 40,000 huts were destroyed in Calcutta and its suburbs, besides many well-built houses. In the districts between Calcutta and the sea, the loss of life was immense. Some estimate it at a hundred thousand. The sea poured over this reclaimed region as if to reassert its former title. Besides the loss of life, there is the loss of the means of sustaining life; not to speak of morbific influences caused by the decay of dead bodies.

In the memoir of LaCroix the Missionary, we find a description of the hurricane of May 1833. Some extracts from this will be read with interest as the main features of that and of the recent storm are closely similar.

"A series of terrific rolling waves, the least of which were ten feet in height, burst upon the land from the South East; they broke down the embankments, crossed the country like mighty walls with steady march, sweeping everything before them; and, aided by the hurricane, did not exhaust their impetus till they had reached a distance inland of more than fifty miles over the level plains. Wild deer, wild boars in hundreds, many tigers, all panic stricken, came bounding along.—The island of Saugor had all its coasts swept with tremendous violence; only the centre of the island remained above the water; and in the solitary house of the planter where the natives found shelter, a tiger rushed in among the people seeking the same protection. The mighty wave poured into the Hooghly, and swept both the banks, casting large Indiamen ashore, carrying them far inland, and washing whole villages away, with all their people. It is reckoned that 20,000 persons lost their lives in that hurricane; in the Southern districts every ricestore was swept away, every pond and tank filled with salt water. The entire rice-plain was tainted by the saltwater; not an acre of its vast territory was sown that year; in the Southern parts for two seasons, rice would not grow. A famine ensued, and then a fever pestilence, which broke up the shattered society to a still greater degree. For the relief of the orphans Mr. Wilson's refuge near Calcutta was founded, and received 250 girls. Several other mission schools received large accessions of children." This hurricane is stated to have been the greatest known in 100 years.

We are perhaps justified in expressing the opinion that a more destructive storm than that of the 5th inst. was never known in India before. The Southern parts of the Gangetic delta were probably never before so thickly populated. It is certain that such an amount of shipping was never assembled in any Indian port as former periods. There were upwards of 200 ships in the port of Calcutta; most of them vessels of 1000 tons, costing some £20,000 each; and on board of many of them were valuable cargoes. There was a very large steam fleet, the greater part of it called into existence within a few years. A very slight deviation in the direction of the cyclone would have conducted it to the east or the west of Calcutta, and averted this great disaster to the commerce of Great Britain; but the storm marched directly upon the city, as if armed with a special commission.

An immense amount of suffering calls for relief. We are told that a few opulent native merchants of Bombay have contributed a lac of rupees in aid of the destitute in Bengal; we trust that this is but the beginning of charity that shall bear some proportion to the wealth that has been showered upon this place. It is true that the necessaries of life are actually sold among us at famine prices, and that what with failing crops in Guzerat and elsewhere, the prospect before our own door is gloomy enough; let those who have means among us, hear the various calls that come to them in divine providence, and seek to respond to them all. The poor cannot combine and organize, and by suitable enterprizes obtain from other lands the supplies they need: they can only beg and starve when cut off from their regular means of subsistence. But they who have capital and facilities for forming associations, and so touching the springs of commerce as to find compensations in one quarter for losses in another, should note their great responsibility, and consider themselves commissioned of heaven to use their resources for the benefit of the more helpless masses.

(*From the Englishman.*)

Lloyd's Agents have issued the following statement, dated 15th October 10 P. M.:—

The following statements shows briefly the position of the shipping in Port up to the time of our latest information. We do not consider it necessary to do more than indicate this in general terms at present. Particulars of damage will be found in our previous and subsequent reports.

Alexander John Kerr, with salt on board, capsized at Cossipore.

Ally, with Coolies on board, lost off Culpee.

Ammia, sunk on 5th instant.

Anapardi, still discharging, floated, but grounded again in a worse position, now touching the bank.

Asteroid, still high and dry at Cossipore—much strained and almost a wreck.

Anna Royden, still ashore at Goosery, and discharging fast—may come off these Springs.

Aladdin, still on top of the Railway pier, much bogged. Is discharging and may come off these Springs.

Amagda Bretagne, afloat but a wreck.

Admiral Casey, still on shore below the Botanical Gardens.

Alphonse et Nelie, afloat off Baug Bazar—badly damaged.

Aaron Brown, now afloat and safely moored—damage all above water.

Aga Baker, now afloat.

Annot Lyle, still ashore at Seebpore—may come off these Springs.

Ally Akbar Shah, afloat off Clive street Ghaut, but has sustained great injury.

Alaric, afloat—considerably damaged.

Astronomer, afloat—damage chiefly in Rigging and Bulwarks.

Agra, still ashore and discharging—may come off on these Springs, but is considerably damaged.

Amina Shah, now afloat we understand—little or no exertion was used to extricate this vessel from her previous perilous position.

Bentinck, Hospital steamer, lost near Diamond Harbour, but no life sacrificed.

Botanist, still aground in a bad position—may come off these Springs.

Beaumaris Castle, safely moored and making no water.

Baron Renfrew, totally lost near Diamond Harbour, all lives saved.

Bolton Abbey, now afloat—is seriously damaged above gunwale.

Bengollyon, still ashore, but likely to get of on these Springs.

Broughton Hall, now afloat, but chafed and damaged considerably.

Chaandej, lost foremast and was badly injured before the Cyclone.

Carobel, now afloat, but considerably damaged.

Calumet, afloat, has lost mast and spars.

Continental, now afloat, but will have to dock; jettisoned a considerable quantity of cargo.

Clydesmatten, afloat but much damaged.

Collingwood, afloat,—damage very considerable, will have to dock.

Childwall Abbey, safely moored, can be repaired without docking.

Campeolonca, safely moored—damage not serious.

Cheshire, now afloat and making no water, considerably damaged.

C. N., now afloat—has sustained much injury, and will have to dock.

Ceylon, damage considerable, and will have to dock.

Carribean, now afloat but badly bogged.

City of Paris, still high and dry at Cossipore—discharging cargo and will likely get off on these Springs.

City of Lahore, has sustained injury and is discharging—still on shore but may get off on these Springs.

Celenie, we learn was not in dock and did not capsize. Has sustained considerable damage and is a good deal strained.

Dirigo, still ashore on her beam ends—afterpart of keel damaged.

Eastern Belle, on shore at Cossipore—very much chafed, gripe gone.

Enchantress, still on shore, but likely to get off on these Springs—considerably damaged.

Earl of Clare, still on shore, but may get off soon if the Ballast is discharged.

Fusyankall, has left port in safety.

French Empire, is in safety—sustained considerable damage in her upper works.

Fus Rohman still on shore, bilged and almost a wreck.

Futty Allum, on shore at Goosery, several feet of water in her hold.

Futty Shah Allum, on shore at Cossipore—may come off.

Great Tasmania, still aground and all but a wreck.

Genii, afloat, a good deal damaged.

Georgiana, afloat—considerably damaged both in hull and rigging.

Gustave et Louis, now afloat—lost her rudder.

Gorindpore, laden for Mauritius, sunk off Calcutta.

Glenroy, still on shore—doubtful whether she will get off.

Hanover, is still on shore in a precarious position—discharged a large portion of her cargo.

Hannibal, now afloat.

Hindostan, still on shore and discharging, may get off.

Harry Warren, afloat and may be repaired without going into Dock.

Hampden, now afloat, not much injured.

Indian, still on shore, somewhat damaged.

John Chism, now afloat, damage principally above water.

King Arthur, still on shore, very much damaged and beginning to break up. Has discharged most of her cargo.

Kenayon, still on shore and discharging, may be got off.

K[illegible]shua, now afloat, masts and upper works gone, but hull not much injured.

Kureem Sh[illegible], cannot ascertain that there is any such ship in port.

L[illegible] Chew, laden for Colombo, sunk off town.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Lady Palmerston, still ashore and considerably damaged, may come off on these Springs.

Lemuel, afloat, and reported perfectly tight.

Lincoln, still on shore and considerably damaged, may be got off on these Springs.

Lady Londonderry, still on shore, will be probably got off without serious injury.

Lincolnshire, afloat—masts and rigging much damaged, and will have to dock.

Lady Franklin sunk off town. Crew saved, we believe.

Medellin, afloat, but has sustained considerable damage, will have to dock.

Metis, [illegible] ashore, jammed up with other ships, will probably be got off without serious injury.

Monmouthshire, afloat, but much damaged in her upper works.

Mirzapore, still on shore, will probably be got off.

Moorefort, now afloat, hull not damaged.

Nadaud, still on shore, slightly damaged, will probably come off on these Springs.

Muttiny, afloat, but badly bogged on the port side.

Morayshire, still on shore, considerably damaged.

Merrie England, afloat, but much strained.

M'Dowall, safe, but now reported to be considerably damaged.

Marathon, aground off town dismasted.

Newcastle, still on shore, has now discharged a large quantity of cargo and may come off.

Newcastle Ambition, now afloat, but has sustained considerable damage; may be repaired.

Nineveh, now afloat, very much damaged.

Orestes, now safely moored, damage comparatively small.

Princess Charlotte, still on shore in a critical position, but making no water, may come off on these Springs.

Prince Regent, now afloat, sustained a good deal of injury.

Queen of the Age, still on shore and a good deal damaged, may come off.

Richard Bustead, still on shore, but may come off on these Springs.

Rose, still on shore, discharging, and has not sustained much damage.

Red Rose, now afloat, but very much damaged.

Royal Alexandra, afloat at Garden Reach.

St. *Mauritius* still on shore, may come off with the aid of powerful steam on these Springs.

St. *Thunder*, still on the top of a wreck—great endeavours being made to save her.

St. *Sydney*, now afloat—apparently only slightly damaged.

St. *Nemesis* (P. and O. Co.'s), refitted, and is intended to take next mail.

St. *Bengal*, (P. and O. Co.'s) still on shore, believed to be uninjured.

St. *[illegible]*, still on shore—will probably get off on the Springs.

St. *Punjaub*, still on shore—shows no sign of straining.

St. *Madras*, afloat, but considerably damaged.

St. *Persia*, inward bound from Rangoon &c., reported to have foundered on the Eastern Reef with about 40 passengers, by two Calassies on board the *Golden Horn*, which ship was spoken by the Tug St. *Lady Elgin* about the Sandheads.

St. *Arratoon Apcar*, totally dismasted and all her deck works damaged.—In safety and is being repaired.

St. *Mooltan*, afloat, and very much injured in upper works.

St. *Nubia*, (P. and O. Co.'s) carries this mail.

St. *Orissa*, has sailed with the Madras coast mails.

Sir Jamsetjee Family, still on shore in a very dangerous position—much damaged and making a great deal of water.

Sir Wm. Eyre, still on shore—much hogged and bilged.

Sesostris, on shore at Cossipore and almost a wreck.

Southern Cross, still on shore.—Doubtful whether she will get off.

Sarah and Emma, being repaired afloat.

Sophia Joakim, still on shore in a dangerous position and much injured, but may come off.

Sir John Lawrence (1919 tons), afloat.—Lower masts gone and otherwise much injured.

Sir John Lawrence (620 tons) afloat, but much damaged.

Sultana, safe in Dock.

St. Philibert still on shore in a bad position and shows signs of straining.

Singapore (French), sunk within the port.

Southampton, almost a wreck.

Simla, still on shore, but will likely come off on these Springs.

Sahney, still on the sands—almost a wreck.

Speedy, now afloat—very badly damaged.

Salacia, afloat—must dock.

Southern Belle, still on shore but may get off on these Springs.

Sea Horse, considerably damaged, but may be repaired afloat.

Tudo, in Dock, has been recovered and is not much damaged.

Tchernaya, still on shore, a good deal damaged.

Talavera, afloat, may be repaired without docking.

Thames (country ship), on shore at Seebpore—little strained.

Thalatta, afloat, considerably damaged and will probably have to dock.

Tulja, still on shore, much damaged but making no water and may come off.

Tartar, still on shore in a very dangerous position and shows signs of straining.

Thornhaum, can be repaired afloat.

Tornado, now afloat—badly strained.

Ville de St. Denis, bound to Mauritius, sunk off Calcutta.

Victoria Bridge, still on shore with little chance of being got off—has jettisoned a good deal of salt.

Vesparian, bound for Colombo, wrecked off Calcutta.

Western Empire, now afloat but a good deal damaged and will have to dock.

Ville de St. Pierre, now afloat.

William Fairbairn, considerably damaged but can be repaired afloat.

Winchester, now afloat and not at all strained.

Waterloo, afloat, but has sustained great damage.

Western Star, now afloat—much injured.

Wide Awake, afloat, but badly damaged.

Tug Steamers.

Alligator, on shore at Culpee but may possibly be got off.

Banshee, lost.

Dartmouth, lost.

Fire Queen, sunk.

Forbes, afloat, but much injured.

Interloper, afloat but very much injured.

Hercules, sustained considerable damage.

Lizard, sunk.

Mary Stuart, now afloat.

Phoenix, sunk.

Pilot, still on shore, may come off.

Satellite, sunk.

Union, on shore at Seebpore, very much damaged.

The other Tugs in the River, so far as we have ascertained, safe.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Burmah*, which left this on the 1st instant for Akyab, Rangoon &c., is reported to have left Akyab for Rangoon on the 4th idem and is believed to be safe.

Regarding the ship *Coloniser*, bound for Hull, great apprehensions are entertained, it being supposed that she must have encountered the fury of the Cyclone at the Sandheads, and no news of her having since reached town.

The *Clarence*, *Conflict*, and *Sydenham*, from England have arrived safely. The *Clarence* spoke the *Nile*, also from England, safe after the Cyclone.

Shah Allum, with pilgrims on board, was spoken going to False Point for water. Pilot on board.

Pilot Brig *Chinsurah*, in position after the gale.

Pilot Brig *Soorma*, reported from Ganjam dismasted—will probably be towed up by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Penang*.

Comet and *Saugor*, Light vessels, in position.

Star, light vessel, has been towed up to town.

Of the *Hope*, Pilot brig, no intelligence yet.

Mango, afloat.

Tug steamer *Lady Elgin*, has returned from the Sandheads and reports having seen a great deal of drift stuff, also that she picked up the main topmast head of a large ship (painted white) in Balasore Roads.

The other ships in Port at the time of the Cyclone, it will be understood, are in safety, or little injured. Of a very few, and these chiefly country ships, it is possible that we may not yet have ascertained particulars.

CHINA.

We gather the following casualties from our file of China papers:—

The American ship *Mandarin*, Capt. Rennell, from Manila, bound to New York, was totally lost on 19th. Aug., about 50 miles from Batavia. A boat was sent into that port and a steamer came to render assistance; she was only enabled to save all hands and a small portion of cargo. The 2nd Steward of the *Mandarin* some days previous to the wreck attempted to poison the Captain.

The following refers to the loss of the British Bark *Gharra*, Capt. Olsen, bound from Bangkok to Hongkong. On the 6th instant, the vessel met with a severe typhoon and the Captain was obliged to cut away the masts for the safety of the ship. At the same time, however, she sprung a leak and after working the pumps for nearly 4 days and nights she began to sink, having 7½ feet of water in her hold. The Captain and crew then were obliged to abandon her on the 10th instant and were picked up by Cap. Jewett of the British ship *Golden West*, at a distance of about 200 miles from Hongkong, and were brought on to this port.

The *Eastern Light*, bound to Shanghai, has foundered in Gaspar Straits, after having struck a reef on the North end of Pulo Leet in the same locality. She was assisted by the *Langdale*, arrived here, and a portion of the crew have come on.

The *Jeddo*, formerly an auxiliary screw vessel, arrived yesterday. At 3 A. M. on 5th. September she was run into by the barque *Polka*, from Singapore bound to Kampoot, lost jib boom, cutwater, rails and stanchions on the port side. *Polka* was running with the wind free and studding sails set—*Jeddo*, close hauled on starboard tack.

On 9th. Sept. the *Jeddo* exchanged signals with the *Yeovering Belle*, from this to London, in Lat. 12-56 N. Long. 112-50 E. On 13th September exchanged signals with the Hamburg brig *Bruno* from Bangkok bound to Hongkong—in Lat. 19-10 N., Long. 114-04 E. The *Bruno* had lost maintopmast, fore-mast head, &c., but required no assistance: she had experienced a heavy gale on 7th September.

The *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, from the West Coast, reports having spoken the French ship *Courrier de la Saone* from Saigon, bound to Hongkong, about 200 miles from this, off a place called Foong-kei. She has been in a gale of wind, and has been dismasted, nothing remains but the foremast, bowsprit, and jibboom.

The reports of the wreck of the *Flodie* have been fully confirmed. The gun-boat *Havoc*, which went out to see into the matter has just returned, having met the pilot boat with the chief mate and five seamen on board, whom she brought up to Yokohama. They reported that off Volcano Island on Friday morning, the gale commenced at 4 A. M. the wind from the S. E. The ship struck between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. in Kositama Bay, where she now lies, yet entire, under the charge of Capt. Hughes and the remainder of her crew: the men report their belief that some portion of the cargo may yet be saved. The *Flodie* is from Yokohama bound to London.

SINGAPORE.

Loss of the "Isle O'May."—We, the undersigned, having inquired into the abandonment of the British barque *Isle O'May*, of London, James Gray, Master, find:—

That the said vessel left Hobart Town on the 6th May last for Singapore, and went ashore on a Sand Bank, on the South-east Coast of Banca, near Pulo Lepa, about 2-30 P.M. on the 13th July instant, and was abandoned by the Master and Crew, about 9 o'clock the following morning, when they went on board the British barque *Unicorn*, then at anchor about 3 miles off, and were brought on to Singapore.

The vessel, at the time she struck, was being navigated by a Dutch Chart published in 1847, but corrected up to 1857, the Bank is not marked thereon, but is situated inside the line of soundings and unfinished Coast line which was then unsurveyed; when abandoned the vessel was upright on the Bank and uninjured, with but about 2 inches more water in her, after being 18 hours on the Bank, than her usual quantity.

It appears from the evidence that the weather was fine, and that the Crew behaved well and worked willingly, and evinced no desire to leave the vessel until the Captain called them aft, told them what he had heard on board the *Unicorn* regarding the Natives, and of his opinion as to the impossibility of getting the vessel off, when they not unnaturally coincided in his view and agreed to abandon her.

We are of opinion that, had assistance been rendered by the Crew and Boats of the *Unicorn* to lay out the bower anchor, the vessel would easily have been got off at the rising of the tide about midday; or if the *Unicorn* had not come in sight and the Master taken fright, as he had heard concerning the Natives, he would have remained longer by his ship, found the tide rising, made more strenuous efforts to get her off, and would have succeeded.

We consider that the Master not only exhibited great want of judgment, but was guilty of grave indiscretion in standing in towards an unsurveyed leeshore beyond the soundings laid down on his Chart, and that he was quite unjustified in abandoning his vessel in such haste in her uninjured state and without waiting to see if the tide might not rise sufficiently to enable him to get her off, having, as he had, three good boats capable of carrying the Crew and nearly a month's provisions.

In consideration whereof, we do hereby suspend the Certificate of Competency, No. 6,942, dated 11th November 1852, held by the Master, James Gray, for the period of twelve months.

Singapore, 9th August 1864.

W. W. Willans, Magistrate of Police.

J. L. Kirby, Offg. Master Attendant.

Approved and confirmed,

O. Cavenagh, Col., Govr. Straits Settlement.

Straits Times, Oct. 6.

SYDNEY.

LOSS OF THE "FANNY MERRIMAN."

2nd August, 1864.—I wrote to you, *via* Auckland, on the 23rd of July, informing you of the loss of the *Fanny Merriman*, of Sydney, Webb, master. In case the *Tawera* should make a quick passage, I now send a few lines, for I know you like to have all the news you can for your widely circulated paper. The *Fanny Merriman* sailed from San Francisco on the 26th of May, with 450 tons of wheat and flour for Messrs. Macdonald and Smith, of Sydney, and on the 15th of June, about four o'clock in the morning, she struck on the reef with her keel, for she was coming round, where she remained, and in about twenty minutes after she struck she bilged. The master reports a very strong westerly current which swept him on the island. I fear, by his account, that the wheat is all spoilt by sea water, and that but little of the flour will be saved. The master arrived here in the longboat with four of the crew. He came to seek a vessel to go to Christmas Island, to receive the rest of the crew, and passengers—fifteen in all, on the island; and, on the 17th July, I despatched the schooner *Mary* of this port, with Captain Webb, to bring them and what cargo could be saved. Vessels from San Francisco to Sydney should give this island a wide berth, at least one hundred miles, for I know now of four or five wrecked there, and the masters all stated that they were forty to fifty miles to the eastward; but there is a strong westerly current. I have heard of natives who were taken off Drummond Island, Clarke Island, and Hope Island, by the *Ellen Elizabeth*, of Chili, Muller, master, being forced on shore at Penrhyn Island. She had on board, at first, 161 natives, but the Peruvian Government would not allow them to be landed, when a Government officer was put on board to see that they were landed on their own island. Instead of his doing this, it appears that he was, with the master, willing to land them anywhere but on their own island: and out of 161, 111 were forced on shore at Penrhyn Island, the others dying on board, from cold, starvation and hard work (pumping). The men from whom I received my information were two of the sailors on board the brig, they both swear that the natives were ill-treated on board. Little rice, about a tumbler full twice a day, and three tumblers of water per day, were their allowance. The Peruvian officer, by way of amendment, used to tar and grease the women and "the dying were thrown overboard before they were dead." I have heard of another vessel leaving the coast with some 260 islanders from Tokulau, of the Union Group (to the north of this), and other islands, who, instead of coming this way to land the people on their own islands, forced the eleven survivors out of 260 on shore at the Austral Group. This does not look like carrying out the assurance made by the Peruvian Government to our Government that the natives are to be returned to their own homes. P.S.—The Samoan Mission has been sorely tried this year in the death of its members. First, Mrs. Bird, last April; then Mr. Mills, in May; now Mrs. Whitmee, on the 15th July; and Mr Bird is sinking fast. The *Fanny Merriman* was the property of Messrs Andrews and Merriman, of this city, and together with the cargo is insured in the following offices:—New South Wales Marine, £1000 on the ship; Smyth's Sydney Marine, £2500 on the ship; United Office, £3000; General Assurance, £3000; Victoria £3000—all on the cargo; Pacific, £1500 on the freight. Christmas Island, where the unfortunate wreck took place, is situated a short distance to the northward of the equator in longitude 85° W.—*Morning Herald.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—October 22nd.

Dowdin, Lieutenant T. F., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Plummer, Ensign, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Moore, Captain C., 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Nusserabad.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th October 1864.

Officers in command are apprized that the approaching departure of the Commander-in-Chief on the usual annual tour, is not to interfere with the routine of correspondence which must continue to be forwarded to Simla, to "Officers in charge" of the different departments attached to Army Head Quarters remaining at that place; communications only of an important or urgent character being referred to the Heads of Departments in attendance on His Excellency, who will proceed to Calcutta by the route indicated below and there establish his Head Quarters till further orders:

Umballah	On or about	7th November 1864.
Seharunpore	,,	12th ,,
Meerut	,,	19th ,,
Mooradabad	,,	27th ,,
Bareilly	,,	3rd December 1864.
Shahjehanpore	,,	7th ,,
Seetapore	,,	13th ,,
Lucknow	,,	18th ,,
Calcutta	,,	First week in Jan. 1865.

2. All letters intended for the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief are to be addressed to "Army Head Quarters," and all for the Inspector General Her Majesty's Hospitals are to be sent to Simla.

3. Applications for Courts Martial are to be referred for orders to "Army Head Quarters."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
22	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McLachlan	Surat Oct. 21.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat Oct. 21.
	Showel Ahmed	Nacoda	Cochin Aug. 16.
	Romany	Nacoda	Kurrachee Oct. 16.
	Busheer (s)	Cameron	Calcutta Oct. 1.
23	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat Oct. 22.
	Franz Maria	Lefmne	Bordeaux June 27.
	Elgin (s)	Boal	Hongkong Sept. 30.
	Lady Falkland (s)	Hill	Carwar Oct 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
22	General Mitchell	Wilde	Batavia.
	Fort William	Castle	Calcutta.
	Tyabjee	Pashley	Havre.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Lieutenant Dowdin.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Captain Moore, 2d Cavalry; and Mr. Sutliffe.

Per Ship *Romany*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Bright and family.

Per Steamer *Busheer*, from Calcutta.—Sir W. Mansfield; Hon'ble W. E. Frere; Miss Frere; Captain Jarvis; Captain Mayne; Lieut. Shaw; Mr. J. C. Winscow; Mr. A. V. D. Best; Mr Blanford; Mr. G. M. Struthers; Mr H. F. Bricks; Mr. C. E. Mitchell; Mr. A. Cumming; Mr H. O. Blackwell; Mr. M. Rustomjee; 3 Europeans, 2 females and 6 children.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. Dunn and Captain Brown.

Per Steamer *Elgin*, from Hongkong.—Mr. Ellis and Mrs. Boal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Morning Star*, J. Taverner, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *Antipodes*, Charles McDonald, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Fiery Cross*, for Calcutta.

Steamer *Maharaj*, for Surat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 22nd October 1864.

London.

Magnolia—48 bales cotton, 220 cwt., Premchand Roychund; 182 packages manjeets, 155 cwt. 2 qr. 4 lbs., Mooljee Sewjee and Co.; 48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Vurudhamon Poonsy and Co.; 200 bags safflower, 27 cwt., Thackersy Hurridass.

Taeerba—33 chests larabole, 81 cwt. 5 lbs., Merarjee Chutoor; 60 packages cloves, 142 cwt., Girdhur Roopchund; 4 cases old wearing apparel, James W. Wright and Co.; 130 bags coffee, 224 cwt., Nanabhoy Luckmerum; 57 packages coffee, 91 cwt. 2 qr. 6 lbs., Alleebhoy Ebrahim.

Liverpool.

Catherine Rankin—433 bundles cumcottons, 2164 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Contest—70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jadowjee Ruttonsey.

Elizabeth Kate—181 bales cotton, 633 cwt., Lilloychund Joonkha; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jadowjee Ruttonsey.

Forest Queen—80 bales wool, 95 cwt., Chatoorbhoo Nursey.

Galinea—180 bales cotton, 535 cwt. R. J. Jeejeebhoy and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Harry Govind.

Lancastrian—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 91 bales cotton, 318 cwt., Tulla Morar.

Negotiator—140 bags linseed, 270 cwt., Hema Ukoon.

Queen of the Clyde—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Moolljee Dhunjee; 6 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Samjee Khatow; 50 bales wool, 90 cwt., Casumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 50 bales wool, 180 cwt., Pestonjee Hormusjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Kessowjee Jadowjee.

South Carolina—30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Dyall Dhunjee; 40 bales wool, 180 cwt., Thara Khemjee; 150 bundles hemp, 150 cwt., Dewjee Bhaajee; 63 bales wool, 189 cwt., Vaneechund Gayrutchund.

Southampton.

Steamer *Malta*—1 chest shawls, 15 pieces, Samruthroy Rambux; 4 chests shawls, 68 pieces, Mohumdshaw Panashaw; 2 chests shawls, 23 pieces, Heeramund Lallchund; 4 chests shawls, 35 pieces, Ecurdass Chelaram; 3 chests shawls, 125 pieces, Ameerchund Curumchund; 2 cases shawls, 15 pieces, Appaji Motamull.

FREIGHTS.

Our last report closed upon a dull market, there was no demand for tonnage to load either for London or Liverpool; and with the unsatisfactory advices to hand regarding the position of the Cotton market no revival was expected to ensue. But this feeling soon passed away. The absence of Arrivals with the daily decreasing amount of available tonnage soon attracted attention; a strong speculative enquiry for tonnage ensued; and some large engagements transpired for Liverpool at £3-0-0—when this became known the market became excited; and rates were run up to £3-7-6 and £3-10-0. The demand not being so much for ready tonnage as for shipment next month. This proved the highest point of the market; and since Thursday the enquiry has slackened; and speculators have been anxious to relet tonnage taken up before the excitement set in; but a concession in rates has not held to much business. Nearly the whole of the engagements entered into have been on account of native speculators; and in no case have bona fide shippers enquired for tonnage; so that the demand will be greatly weakened when these orders are relet—the great basis of strength to our market at present consists in the scarcity of tonnage but there are no less than 40,000 tons of shipping due during the present month; so that it is difficult to see how ruling rates are to be maintained. Natives however, it is asserted, being unable to sell will be compelled to ship cotton; and stocks are represented to be very large; this however is a matter of pure conjecture, and should the news from England continue adverse for that staple cotton will only be shipped in small quantities and that only by parties who are compelled to do so through being unable to realise; and the present great advance in freights turn out a losing transaction for those concerned.

For Liverpool. Tonnage has been firmly held. The ready ships *Catherine Rankin*, 1,342 tons, *Contest*, 1,119 tons, *Elizabeth Kate*, 1,146 tons, *Lydia Williams*, 1,179 tons, and *Queen of the Clyde*, 1,179 tons, have made engagements of Cotton from £3-0-0 to £3-7-6. The *Banner*, 1,125 tons, *Beeston Castle*, 1,064 tons, *Charger*, 1,059 tons, and *Galinea*, 1,156 tons, accepted rates varying from £3-5-0 to £3-10-0 for cotton shipment next month.

For London.—Government have invited tenders for the conveyance of 250 troops, but as there are only two or three suitable ships available in the present excited state of the freight market, very high rates will be demanded; it is hoped that the tender will be withdrawn, until the arrival of some of the fine troop ships now daily expected, which being regularly fitted up and provisioned will be able to accept much lower rates than any ships now offering. There is scarcely any demand for tonnage. Seeds have been shipped at £1-5-0 and Cotton and Cases at £2-10-0.

For Havre there is nothing doing.

For Calcutta and back business has been effected at Rs. 25 per ton, and port charges.—*Bombay Saturday Review, Oct. 22.*

Liverpool	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
	Seeds	£1 3s. 6d. to £1 5s.	
To Havre			Nothing doing.
To Clyde			
To Hull			

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The rates of all Bank shares appear for the present to have reached the minimum point on Thursday; since that day they have been slowly declining. For Government Securities there was not much doing in the last week, but they are firm at the quoted rates. Back Bays have gone up to Rs. 24,000 premium.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¼
Do.	30 days' sight	101¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	101¾
China	60 Do. do.	228¼

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	12 pr. ct.	150 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	32 per cent. [illegible]
Alliance Financial	100	......	47 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	179	......	172 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	8,000	20	16,000 per sh. with [illegible]
Bank of India	350	5	58 with div. [illegible]
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	15½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	21½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	34 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	56 per cent. pm. inclg. n. sh.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	6 do.	120 per cent.
China Bank	24	......	55 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	10 do.	219 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	108 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm. [aml.]
East Indian Bank	25	......	28 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	5½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	49 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	90 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	56 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	......	......	11 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	127 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	61 ex-div.
Land Companies.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 24,000 p. share (pm.)
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 65,000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited. One whole Share comprising			Rs. 67,000 per share pm.
1 A Share	6,000	480	
1 B Share	8,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	200	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,500 per share.	Rs. 23,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 18,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	340 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,200	......	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. (Discount)
Do. New 200 Shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. A. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
Spinning & Weaving Companies.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	200 per share	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 [nml.]
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
Shipping Companies.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 900 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500	......	200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	300 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Ship & Dock Company	500	......	75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Miscellaneous.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	300	......	20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	5 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	10 dis.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	100	......	2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	93
Loan 1835-36	92
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	102¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-6
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 230
German Crowns	,, 214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 215¼
Bar Silver	,, 106¾
Gold Leaf	,, 16-7/16

PRICES CURRENT, 21st October 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dhollera (ready)	Rs. 540 to 550
Shownuggur	,, 555 to 560
Broach	,, 530 to 522
Surat	,, 545 to 550
Oomrawuttee	,, 520 to 550
Porebunder	,, 420 to 425
Akote	,, 540 to 545
Compta	,, 490 to 500
Veerawul	,, 485 to 490
Hinganghaut	,, 615 to 620
Khandeish	,, 450 to 460
Dharwar (Sawginned)	,, 620 to 625
Dhollera (December delivery)	,, 550

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,125

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide.
J. J. Rousseau.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL.

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	
,, 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	
,, 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	
,, 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	
On demand	2s. 0d.	
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

,, ,, 3 ,, ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 31st Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 24,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

Head Office, Bombay.

Board of Directors.

Hon'ble A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*

W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.

A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. | LALLEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers.—The London Joint Stock Bank.

Branches.—Calcutta. Hongkong.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	,,
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	,,
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	,,
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	,,
On demand	at 2s. 0d.	

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts... 2 per cent.

Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3

,, 6 ,, ... 5

,, 12 ,, ... 7

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c. and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).

Capital called up £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Board of Directors.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)

J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).

Charles A. Fearon Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).

William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.

Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

Promoters in Bombay.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)

Robert Hannay, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq.

Bombay Agency.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	......	2s.	1½d.
4 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.
2 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.
1 month's	do.	2s.	0½d.
Demand	......	2s.	0d.
On Ireland and Scotland	...	1s.	11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

Deposit.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.

,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,

,, 12 ,, ... 7 ,,

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special agreement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

Commission and Agency Business.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital.—Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 24,000 Shares of 250 Rupees each,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

Board of Directors.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*

JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.

HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.

GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

SEROJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 400 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Deposits.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			7	per cent.	per ann.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ...... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Saturdays ...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office.*—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co., of London, (Limited); and Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
3 do do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
Sight	2s.	,,
On France months' sight	frs. 2-61 cts.	,,
3 do do.	2-55	,,
Sight	2-48	,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

6 ditto do

12 ditto do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.* | Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.

W. F. Stearns, Esq. | Kahandas Madhavadas, Esq.

J. E. Grimm, Esq.

Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq. | James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.			
,, 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, On demand do.	1s. 11½d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

Current Accounts.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3	per cent.	per annum.		
Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

Capital—One Million Sterling.

Subscribed Capital—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
,,	4 ,,	2s.	0½d.	,,
,,	3 ,,	2s.	0½d.	,,
,,	2 ,,	2s.	0½d.	,,
,,	1 ,,	2s.	0½d.	,,
on Demand		2s.	0d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		1s.	11½d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s.	11½d.	

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,

,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

Subscribed Capital.—One Crore of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

A. C. Gumpert Esq., *Chairman.*

Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Esq.

Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.

Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.

Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

Wm. Nixon, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)

Arthur Hudson, Esq. (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. Crawford, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
1 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
Demand	2s. 0d.	,,

Drafts for amounts under £ [illegible] are only drawn for payable [illegible]

Remittance.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realisation should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Fixed Deposits

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.

6 ,, ,, 5 ,,

12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

Advances and Discount.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandise, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realisation of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.

Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay 27th Sept. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन ॲंड चाइना बँक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital.—Fifty Lacs of Rupees, in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid up Capital 12,50,000 Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

Board of Directors.

Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)

John L. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)

Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)

H. J. Marsden, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

Exchange.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

Deposits.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

2 months certain ... 3 per cent.

3 ,, ... 4 ,,

6 ,, ... 5 ,,

12 ,, ... 7 ,,

Commission.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes Interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Established in 1845.—Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	3	do.
do.	6	do.	5	do.
do.	12	do.	7	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received on terms which may be arranged on application to the Manager.

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

On London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 ,,	2s.	0½d.	,,
3 ,,	2s.	0½d.	,,
2 ,,	2s.	0½d.	,,
1 ,,	2s.	0½d.	,,
On Demand	2s.		

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

MICHAEL R. DeQUADROS, Manager.

Bombay 20th October 1864.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844.—INCORPORATED 1859.

Paid up Capital .... Rs. 25,00,000.

Reserve Fund .... ,, 1,70,600.

Head Office	Delhi.
Manager	J. C. Parry, Esq.
Secretary	H. P. Hearn, Esq.

Branches.

Bombay	Agent W. B. Thompson, Esq.
Calcutta	D. Lancaster, Esq.
Allahabad	H. R. McLeavy, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie	J. Healey, Esq.
Lucknow	C. H. Rushton, Esq.
Jubbulpore	[illegible] Stamp, Esq. (Offg.)
London	The Union Bank.

Exchange.

6 months' sight	[illegible] per rupee.
4 do.	[illegible]
3 do.	[illegible]
2 do.	[illegible]
1 do.	[illegible]
On demand	[illegible]
On Scotland and Ireland at 2s.	[illegible]

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lahore and on every large Town in India.

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

Government Securities Purchased and Sold.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

Current Accounts.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

At the Head Office and Branches.

Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

At 5 ditto nine ditto.

At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.

At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Loans and Cash Credits

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 36, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.

W. B. THOMPSON,

Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

Directors.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.

John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

London.

William Bevan, Esq. | W. Lyall, Esq.

John Elin, Esq. | John Ogle, Esq.

George Garraway, Esq. | Rowand Ronald, Esq.

John Gillespie, Esq. | E. G. Tinker, Esq.

R. Stuart Lane, Esq. | Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.

E. Lucas, Esq.

Liverpool—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

Glasgow.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq. | Wm. Malcolm, Esq.

William Hamilton, jun., Esq. | James Motton, Esq.

John P. Kidston, Esq. | Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.

Underwriters.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.

Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720. HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq.—*Governor.*

Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*

Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nath. Alexander, Esq. | Harry Geo. Gordon, Esq.

J. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq. | Edwin Gower, Esq.

Rich. Baggallay, Esq. | Sam. Gregson, Esq., M.P.

H. Bonham Bax, Esq. | A. C. Guthrie, Esq.

James Blyth, Esq. | Louis Huth, Esq.

Edward Budd, Esq. | Charles Lyall, Esq.

Mark W. Collet, Esq. | John Ord, Esq.

Charles Crawley, Esq. | Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.

Sir Fred. Currie, Bart. | David Powell, Esq.

F. G. Dalgety, Esq. | Alex. Trotter, Esq.

John Entwisle, Esq. | Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq.

Robert Gillespie, Esq. | Lestock P. Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

John Anthony Rucker, Esq., *Underwriter.*

Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary.*

Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

W. G. Hunter, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

Life Department.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. [illegible] profits are declared at the end of every five years, and [illegible] Policy holders may be appropriated either [illegible] or as an immediate Cash [illegible]

[illegible] to accept proposals and to issue [illegible]

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras............Messrs. Arbuthnot, & Co.

Calcutta ....Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, & Co.

Hong Kong......Messrs. Dent & Co.

Shanghai... ....Messrs. Dent & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.

R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.

Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.

The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits: the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	2
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	15	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	3	[illegible]

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for laying under Indian Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to counteract and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is [illegible] in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, [illegible] General Outfit of the Ship *H. G. Winslow*, also [illegible] Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or to Captain J. WINCKLES, on board.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART.—FIRE BRICK, [illegible] Arch Fire Brick, Common Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings, Engineers' and Carpenters' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and [illegible] Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S REPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and in many fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition [illegible]

Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS Relined and Cleaned.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enamelled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers.

1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE IN SOUTH WYNAAD, comprising 200 Acres of Forest Land, 40 Acres of which are planted with Coffee, 12 Acres are now giving their maiden crop. Price Rs. 30,000. Apply to J. L. YONGE, Vythery.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goucoum. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE.—AT COST PRICE.—A new Miniature BROUGHAM, by Holmes, of London, painted dark brown, picked white and red, lined blue cloth and morocco, venetians and glass at doors, venetians at back and glass front, handsomely finished light and strong Pole and Shafts. Apply at the Godowns of ROBERT FRITH & Co.

15th October 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc—	No. 8	7 by 3	at Rs.	18	per cent.
Do.	No. 9	7 by 3	,,	19	do.
Do.	No. 10	7 by 3	,,	20	do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing	6 by 2	3 by 24		17	do.
	7 by 2	2 by 24			
	8 by 2	3 by 24			

MUNGESH PANDOORANG.

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, 27th Sept. 1864.

OVERALL SON AND CO., EXPORT FISH AND PRESERVED PROVISION MERCHANTS, 102, Lower Thames Street, London.—Every description of Cured and Preserved Fish and Provisions for the Indian and Colonial markets. Price lists forwarded (on application) to any part of the world.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. forged.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office), 5, George Street.

London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

[illegible] £135,000 [illegible]

Further information [illegible] Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.

600 ,, Madapollams.

800 ,, Longcloth.

500 ,, T Cloths.

An invoice of 3 cases Pictures in Maple and Gilt Frames.

An invoice of China Matting.

2 Cases Meat Safes.

36 dozen Coloured Flounced Parasols.

5 ,, Carriage Do.

82 ,, Fancy Do.

On account of the Indenter Abdoolcurdin Hyderbhoy, by order of Messrs. J. S. Moore & Co.:—

2 Cases Quinine and Eau de Cologne.

On account and at the risk of Tulseydas Ramchunder, by order of Messrs. J. S. Moore & Co.:—

H R / M | 10—1 Case 500 lbs. Brass Leaves.

On account of Abdoolally Esoobhoy:—

A | E—800 dozen Brass Padlocks.

On account of the first purchaser, Kessowram Assaram:—

W M—16/25—10 Bales, each 400 lbs., Orange Twist No. 40.

SALE OF WOOL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the first purchaser, Jeewandas Bhugwandass, by order of Nemrao Cullianjee:—

25 Doras Wool.

SALE OF TUCKER'S LAMPS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Tucker's Lamps, consisting of Plated and Japanned Green Queen Reading Lamps, 8 to 12 light Plated Hanging Solar Lamps, 2 to 6 light ditto, Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, ditto Wall and Table Lamps, [illegible] Drops, Hemispheres under Dishes, Chimneys, Cotton Wicks, Sofa Rugs, Table Covers, Ready made Turkish Velvet Carpet, a large six-tune Musical Box, with table.

The above will be on view from Monday the 24th instant.

Bombay, 24th October 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF A PORTION OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE, FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at his premises, Bake-house Lane, Fort, a portion of the valuable Household Furniture &c. of T. F. Goward, Esq., the same comprising Glassware, Rich Buff and Gold Tea set, a Handsome Blue Enamelled Dessert Set, plated oblong Curry Dishes, Soup Tureen, Cruet Frames, Toast Rack, Bottle Stands, Fish Knife and Fork, Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea Pot and Mugs, Cutlery, &c.; and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Side Board, Escrutoire, Arm and Easy Chairs, Tea Caddy, Conversation and Tete-a-Tete Couches, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, a very elegantly carved 4 Post Bedstead with Mattrasses, complete, Engravings in maple frames, a Mahogany Sewing Machine, Sofas, Tables, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Hat Stand, Table Ornaments and Vases, Rocking Horse, a Child's Perambulator &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room—

6 Sets of Plated Mounted Gig Harness complete.

20 Bales of Grey Damaged Shirtings, Madapollams and Long Cloths.

2 Bales of Damaged Mule Twist.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.

Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.

Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.

Do. Open Faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1864.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Drills, Lappets, Cloths, &c. &c.

20 Bales Grey Shirtings.

4 Cases Windsor Toilet, Honey and Fancy Soaps.

3 ,, Pomades.

150 Boxes Bar Yellow Soap.

An Invoice of Fancy Goods, comprising Dressing Boxes, Platedware, Candlesticks, Cutlery, Pick Axes, Hammers, &c. &c.

50 Kegs Rose Nails.

1 Case Paint Brushes.

1 ,, Brown Socks.

2 ,, of superior Pictures and Oil Paintings in Gilt and Maple Frames.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 24th October 1864.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM CHARMAN, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.